THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Exit Sing-Song: Enter Cabaret Jazz!

Economic and Financial Reconstruction

By H. H. Kung and T. V. Soong

Conquering China by Cultural Work

By J. A. J.

The Rivalry of Russia, China and Japan

By A. M. Nikolaieff

Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang Occupy Shantung

By J. B. P.

Admiral Bristol, American Naval Diplomat

By Walter Hiatt

評論報 密勒氏評論報館 上海愛多亞路四號

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928

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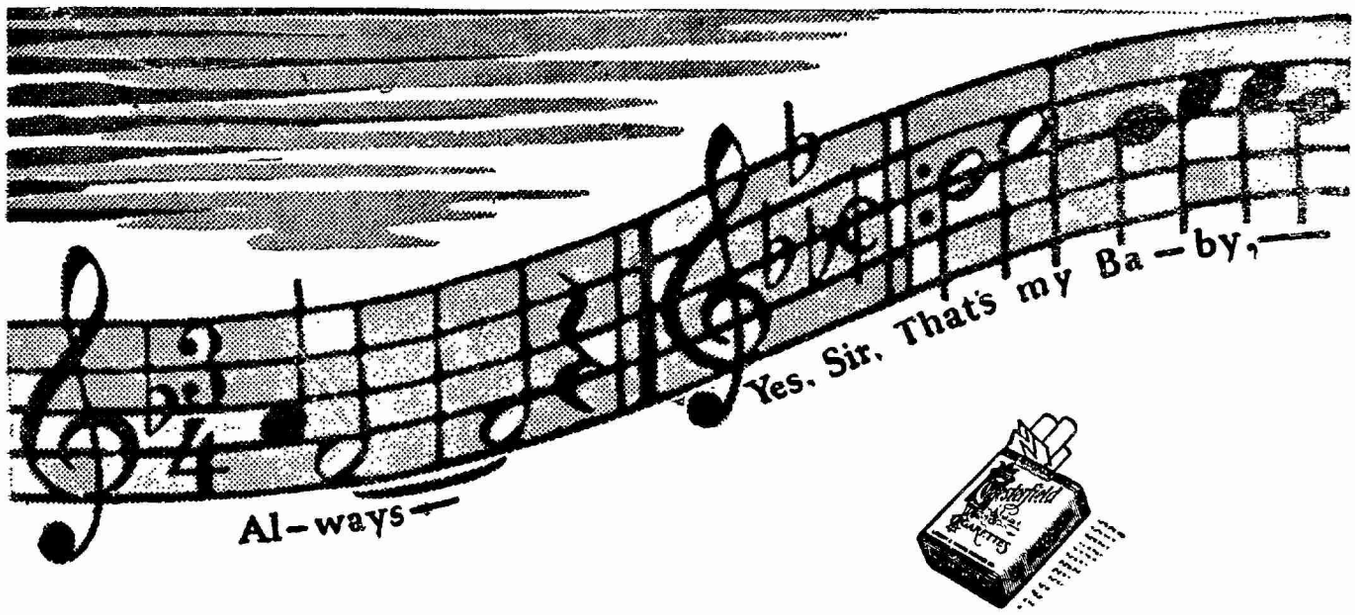

Chesterfield smokers don't change with the song hits ...

...but watch how other smokers are changing to Chesterfield!

44-346

Buy at
Wing On
Sincere
Sun Sun

Buy at
Sun Sun
Wing On
Sincere

"Get the Habit"

Buy at

SINCERE COMPANY

WING ON COMPANY

SUN SUN COMPANY

The Three Big Department Stores

(Nanking Road, Shanghai)

Total Capital: $10,700,000.00

With purchasing agents in all important cities
of the world and in the interior of China

"ESTABLISHED FOR YOUR SERVICE"

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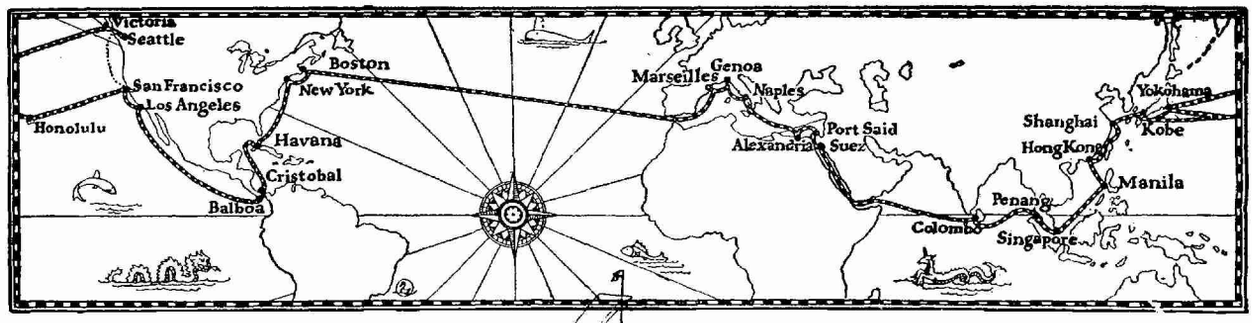
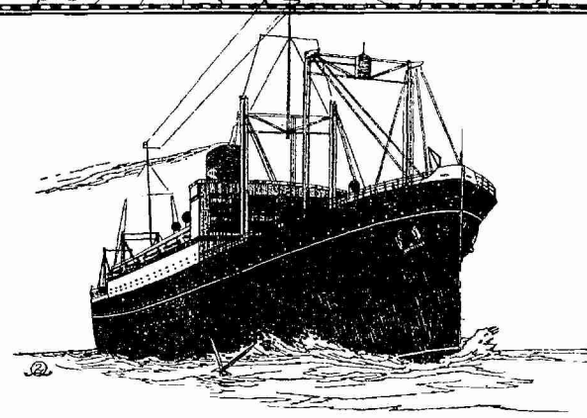




EAST OR WEST

A Service Unexcelled

The palatial "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines accord you the finest in Ocean Transportation. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and commodious. The wide decks as well as the glassed-in promenade permit of deck games, strolls, long rows of steamer chairs and that appreciated sense of sheer enjoyment.

The Cuisine is world famous. Crisp lettuce, celery, fruits, fresh milk, eggs, meats, all delectably prepared by competent and skilful chefs. The service is all that you could desire.

The staterooms on "PRESIDENT LINERS" are all outside, large and beautifully furnished. Beds ensure maximum travel comfort. Hot and cold running water, wardrobes, mirrors, reading lamps, thermos bottles, fans. Many rooms have private tub and fresh water baths. You will enjoy traveling to America, Interport or Round the World to Europe on these great modern, fast Liners.

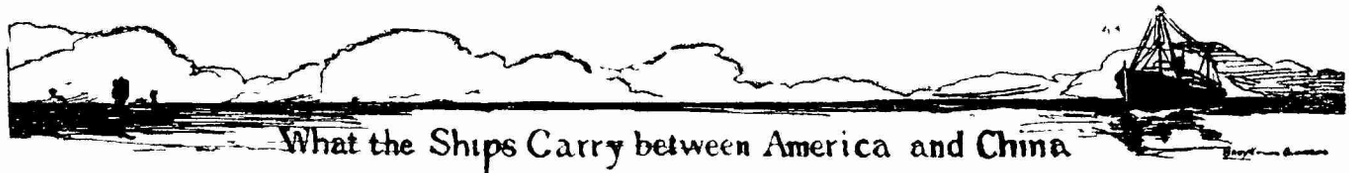
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AMERICA
ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND S ATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Dollar Steamship Line
American Mail Line

The Robert Dollar Co., General Agents.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND ROUND THE WORLD

44-348



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds. Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT TAFT, March 2.

To Honolulu.

Silk Piece Goods....	Pls.	0.91
Brassware	,,	7
Woodware	,,	7

From U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	5.05
Yellow, other Ports Bls. 20.....	,,	20.05
White, Shanghai Bls. 592	,,	591.97
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 6	,,	6.15
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 151	,,	151.38
Silk, Waste: Other Ports..Bls. 14	,,	46.27
Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai... Bls. 16	,,	47.91
Silk, Piece Goods ...	,,	2.34
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	58.49
Books, Printed	,,	11
Brassware	,,	179
Cigarettes	,,	18
Earthenware.....	,,	72
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	68
Feathers, Duck	,,	116
Feathers, Hackle	,,	5
Hair, Human.....	,,	99
Hides, Cow, Untanned	,,	6
Hides, Donkey, Untanned.....	,,	135
Intestines, Pig, Salted..	,,	70
Lead Type.....	,,	43
Linen Drawn Thread Work.....	,,	5
Oil, Wood	,,	4,620
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	196
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	839
Seeds, Tree	,,	29
Woodware	,,	16
Hats, Rush, Fancy ...	Pcs.	30,600
,, ,, Coarse ..	,,	19,800
Skins, Dog, Tanned..	,,	4,700
,, Mole Untanned	,,	1,707
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	10,000
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	1,000
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	36,100
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	11,250
,, Lamb, ,, ,,	,,	1,000
,, Wolf, ,, ,,	,,	170
,, Lamb, Leg Plates ...	,,	1,200
Rugs, Woollen	,,	170

SIBERIA MARU, March 9.

To U. S. A.

Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	92.94
Cotton, Raw Bls. 100	,,	405
Brassware	,,	26
Books, Printed	,,	3
Feathers, Duck	,,	91
Skins, Hare	,,	10
Hog Casings	,,	11
Nutgalls	,,	840
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,104
Woodware	,,	4
Skins, Raccoon Untanned	Pcs.	1,000

To Honolulu.

Brassware	Pls	3
Woodware	,,	1

PRESIDENT GRANT, March 10.

From U. S. A.

Treasure: Silver Bullion	Hk. Tls.	114,645

SPHINX, March 10.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Shanghai Bls. 50	Pls.	10.73
White, other Ports Bls. 40	,,	39.97
Silk, Raw, Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	,,	10.01

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, March 15.

To Honolulu.

Brassware.....	Pls.	4
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	7

from U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 375	,,	376.40
Yellow, Shanghai Bls. 20	,,	20.18
White, other Ports Bls. 10	,,	10.00
Wild, other Ports Bls. 35	,,	35.48
Silk Cocoons, Waste: Shanghai ....Bls 15	,,	50.38
Silk, Waste: Other Ports..Bls. 15	,,	50.06
Silk, Pongees, Honan.	,,	24.75
Silk Piece Goods.....	,,	7.21
Egg, Albumen, Dried.	,,	177
Bristles, Black	,,	19
Books, Printed	,,	3
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	11
Hides, Buffalo	,,	116
Hair, Human.....	,,	241
Groundnuts, Shelled ..	,,	237
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,679
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	23
Walnut Meat	,,	515
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	344
,, Sheep, ,,	Pcs.	20,297
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	6,335
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	4,000
,, Kid, ,,	,,	736
,, Fox, ,,	,,	493
Carpets and Rugs....	,,	14

TENYO MARU March 26.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 1,000	Pls.	3,500
Brass Condenser Tubes	,,	308
Lead, in Pigs.....	,,	2,241
Steel Wire Shorts	,,	285
Cigarettes	Mille.	2,970

CITY OF SPOKANE, March 28.

From U. S. A.

Timber: Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft.	293,092

AENEAS, March 29.

To Boston.

Hides, Cow, Untanned	Pls.	503

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	5.01
Hides, Cow Untanned	,,	23
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	608

SHANGHAI MARU, March 29.

To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 50	,,	51.21

PRESIDENT MADISON, March 29

From U S. A.

Iron Galvanized: Wire Rope	Pls.	35
Lead Bars	,,	2,522
Hams	,,	14
Ink, Printing	,,	354
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Bedsteads, Steel	Pcs.	108
Motor-cars	,,	23
Hats	Doz.	12
Cigarettes.....	Mille	90,000

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

May 1, 1928. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990

Market Closed Heavy Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	159	161⅜
American Can (Common)	82⅝	84
American Radiator (Common)	146¼	149⅞
Anaconda Copper (Common)	69⅞	71¼
Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	79⅜	81¼
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	186¾	187¾
American Tobacco "B"	156⅞	158
Bank of Montreal	385	385
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	62	60¼
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	120	121
Canadian Pacific Railway	215	213
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	68½	70⅛
Cerro de Pasco	68¼	68
Coty Incorporated	146⅛	167
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	376	377½
Fox Film "A"	82	82½
General Motors (Common)	187¼	189¼
International Match, Pfd.	106⅞	110
International Product Corp.	77½	78½
International Nickel (Common)	90½	90⅛
Ligget & Meyers, Class "B"	99	97⅝
Madison Square Garden	86	86
Missouri Pacific, 5% Pfd	31	31⅝
New York Central (Common)	185⅝	185⅞
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	69⅛	69⅛
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	43⅛	43⅝
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	51¾
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	178½	179½
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	133	132¼
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	67½	69¼
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	63	63
Southern Railway (Common)	153	155¼
Standard Oil of California	60	63
,, ,, of New Jersey	44⅞	47¾
Standard Oil of New York	34½	40¼
,, ,, of Indiana	78	82¼
Texas Corporation (Common)	60¼	62⅜
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	111⅛	120⅞
Union Carbide	153	153⅛
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	200½	199⅜
Wright Aeronautical	146¼	150½
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	80½	80
United States Rubber (Common)	43⅛	44¼
United States Realty & Imp Co.	87	87⅝
United States Steel	144½	145
N. German Lloyd, 6%—1946	95	95
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½% 1952	96¼	96¼
General Cigar	68⅜	66¾
Texas Gulf Sulphur	72⅜	73⅞
Lorillard Company (Common)	34	34¼

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd&4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Local *	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.10	12.35	*14.20	16.10	18.10	19.35	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.42	13.05	14.59	16.41	18.42	20.12	22.06
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10	13.05	13.29	15.30	17.03	19.07		—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44		—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36		0.13
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	§18.28		21.35		1.25
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32				2.35
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00					3.57
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		18.57					4.58
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.49		15.40	19.19		20.30					6.50

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd&4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local *	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				6.55	9.10			9.25	12.30		16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.43	10.46			11.40	14.30		18.54	0.02
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28		19.50	1.00
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44		21.11	2.27
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47		22.15	3.36
Soochow	,,	6.30	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51			4.44
Kunshan	,,	7.21	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42			—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47	13.27	14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—			—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.49	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31	20.50		6.30
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	14.15	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55	21.19		6.55

From the 25th May, 1927. *Conditional

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Night Express R	STATIONS		Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Night Express R
		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.	8.05	9.15	13.30	18.30	Zahkou	d.	7.15	9.05	13.35	17.45
Jessfield	d.	8.21	9.32	13.46	18.46	Hangchow	d.	7.40	9.40	14.00	18.10
Siccawei	d.	8.27	9.40	13.53	18.53	Changan	d.	8.32	11.05	15.06	19.02
Lunghwa J.	d.	8.40	10.02	14.07	19.05	Yehzah	d.	9.03	12.03	15.43	19.33
						Kashing	d.	9.44	12.57	16.32	20.15
Shanghai S.	d.	8.15	9.30	13 40	18.40	Kashai	d.	10.08	13.35	16.59	20.41
Lunghwa J.	a.	8.34	9.49	13.59	18.59	Sungkiang	d.	11.01	14.48	17.58	21.36
Sungkiang	d.	9.20	11.00	14.53	19.45	Lunghwa J.	d.	11.41	15.53	18.47	22.16
Kashai	d.	10.09	12.07	15.48	20.38	Shanghai S.	a.	12.00	16.12	19.07	22.35
Kashing	d.	10.40	12.49	16.23	21.10						
Yehzah	d.	11.14	13.40	17.03	21.44	Lunghwa J.	d.	11.42	15.48	18.45	22.17
Changan	d.	11.49	14.32	17.44	22.19	Siccawei	d.	11.49	15.57	18.54	22.24
Hangchow	d.	12.45	16.00	18.55	23.15	Jessfield	d.	11.56	16.05	19.01	22.31
Zahkou	a.	13.00	16.25	19.10	23.30	Shanghai N.	a.	12.10	16.20	19.15	22.45

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	6.55	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50	Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Kenshangmun	d.	7.11	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06	Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18	Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35	Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restaurant.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

The Peking-Hankow Line, most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous regions of the eastern part of Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communication with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

In the future, this line will connect by means of a ferryboat with the Hankow-Canton Railway, whose completion will bring the Capital of China and Hankow, the Great Central Market, within easy distance of Canton, then southeastern mentropolis.

From the Capital to Hankow the journey takes about 30 hours by the bi-weekly "Express" through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHIKUNGSHAN MOUNTAIN (Summer Resort).—Not many inland Summer Resorts in China offer scenes which can bear comparison with the charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chikungshan, whose summit stands at an attitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 100 M from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address to Mr. C. H. Yang, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Line, Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

ANYTIME IS THE TIME

If your wife allows you a cigarette before you get up — let it be a CAPSTAN

While the bath is filling—there's time for a CAPSTAN

With your morning cup of tea a CAPSTAN

Many tiffins are topped off with CAPSTANS

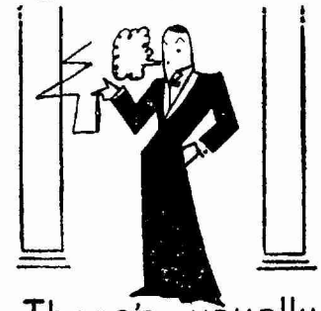
At afternoon tea the ladies appreciate the "good things"!

The greater the problem the greater the need for a CAPSTAN

If your tie won't tie keep your temper with a CAPSTAN

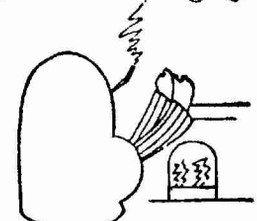
After dinner there's great satisfaction in a CAPSTAN

Prepare yourself for enjoyment—by enjoying a CAPSTAN



There's usually time for a CAPSTAN between the acts

After the show you can put a match to the CAPSTAN you've been longing for



Ah—m—m—m—! CAPSTAN, are great———!

"FOR A CAPSTAN"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLIV SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928 NUMBER 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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EQUALITY BETWEEN FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE

THE *North China Star* of Tientsin recently published an article stating that Edward Butte Howell, the new commissioner of customs at that port, had issued a notification saying that henceforth Chinese shall become the official language of the service. About the same time a *United Press* dispatch from Peking stated that Liang Shih-yi, Chinese director, had issued a notification that hereafter all Chinese and foreign employees shall be given the same rate of pay. The notification at Tientsin mentions that the use of the English language in communications to the Customs service had become increasingly inconvenient to Chinese merchants, and that for this reason the Customs had decided to adopt the Chinese language as the official medium of expression, as was the case when the Customs service was first established. The Tientsin notification also stated that promotion in the service had always been and would always continue to be based on merit and that there was not to be any discrimination between Chinese and foreign employees. Taken literally, the last phrase in the above sentence would mean that both Chinese and foreign employees were to get the same rate of pay, which is what the *United Press* correspondent says Liang Shih-yi has actually ordered. In both instances it is possible that the new rules will not be strictly enforced, but at any rate here we have one more instance of the fact that the special position of the foreigner in China is rapidly passing. Commenting on Liang Shih-yi's order, the *United Press* correspondent says: "On the face of it, it sounds fair enough. But the fact is that a good salary for a Chinese clerk is about $40 a month, and no foreigner can live on this amount. If all Chinese are increased to the foreign rate the payroll will become so large that Customs revenue will dwindle and if foreigners are reduced to the Chinese rate, they will all be compelled to resign." A possible explanation of Liang Shih-yi's order is that he intends it to apply only where a Chinese is appointed to a position which previously had been exclusively reserved for foreigners. At any rate it is an undoubted fact that the great difference in the rate of pay between foreign and Chinese employees is out of all proportion to the realities of the situation, and it is inevitable that the number of foreign employees of the service will be rapidly reduced, that the rate of pay of those remaining will be considerably decreased and that of the Chinese rank and file greatly increased. Both the Northern and Southern governments have issued notifications that foreigners and Chinese in the service must be treated on a basis of equality.

THIS MATTER OF PUBLICITY ABOUT CHINA IN U. S. A.

THE ANNUAL report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, which was read by Mr. C. H. French, Chairman, at the annual meeting on April 20 contained this paragraph:

> "China is in urgent need of the friendly help and advice of America, but it is doubtful if such help will be forthcoming unless the people of the United States are kept informed of current developments and made to realize that individually and collectively they are vitally concerned in China's welfare. The Board (of the Chamber) has accordingly urged the American Government to undertake a program of publicity calculated to enlighten the American public on the question. Such publicity from other sources would be open to attack."

Whoever wrote or suggested that paragraph in Mr. French's report, apparently is not familiar with either publicity or newspaper conditions in the United States, otherwise he would not have stated that *"publicity coming from an official source would be recognized as authoritative whereas puclicity from other souces would be open to attack."* We make this statement because it is always the so-called "official" news which is suspected by the public rather than the independent reports which appear in the daily newspapers. Several months ago one of the officials of the State Department issued to the three leading American press associations, the *Associated Press*, the *United Press* and the *International News*, a statement regarding alleged conditions in Mexico and Central America, with a stipulation that the news associations when using the article should not divulge the source of the information. Two of the press associations refused to issue the report at all under these conditions and the other press association got into so much trouble about it that it is questionable whether an official of the State Department will ever again attempt to foist upon the American newspaper reading public an "official" report regarding alleged conditions in a foreign country. At the time this report was issued Mr. Frank Kellogg, Secretary of State, was apparently trying to create an impression regarding conditions in Mexico and Central America, which did not accord with the reports which were appearing in the daily newspapers. Well, the "official" report did not "go over" at all with the American public which believed the accounts in the newspapers rather than the account which the State Department *wanted* the people to believe. The whole thing fell flat with the public and the State Department received so much criticism that it has never repeated the attempt.

PERSONS who reside in China should be familiar with the so-called "official" reports of government press agents which appear in the press. When the Soviet Russians were in China we had the official *Tass Agency* reports and we always have with us the official and semi-official Japanese news agency reports. Then we have the so-called "official" news agency reports of the various factions in China. All of these reports are taken with a barrel of salt by the newspaper reading public which usually awaits confirmation by some impartial newspaper correspondent whose business it is to get at the truth and tell about the happenings. Exactly the same thing applies in the United States. Whenever anything happens in China it is reported to the American newspapers by about a dozen correspondents in China who are paid by their home newspapers and press associations to get the facts. Should the American Government issue a report which was contrary to the reports sent by the newspaper correspondents, the public would probably believe the newspapers rather than the Government. The various departments at Washington such as the State, Commerce and Navy Departments, do issue *communiques* regarding happenings in various parts of the world which are of interest to the American people, but these *communiques* are made up by a professional newspaperman employed by the Government, who gets his information from the newspaper accounts and from the reports of the consuls and legations abroad. These reports, which are issued in mimeograph form, are based upon the facts which are available in Washington at the time, but even then few newspapers accept them without question and if some matter of policy is involved the editors cable their correspondents abroad for confirmation. Copies of *communiques* dealing with China which are issued by the State and Commerce Departments in Washington are on file in Shanghai at the offices of the American Consulate General and the U. S. Trade Commissioner and may be inspected by anyone interested in the subject. Newspaper publishers in America who spend many thousands of dollars annually in maintaining correspondents in China will doubtless be considerably interested, if not amused, at Mr. French's suggestion that the American Government should *"undertake a program of publicity calculated ta enlighten the American public on the subject of China."* What Mr. French apparently has in mind is that the newspaper reports appearing in the United States do not accord with his opinion regarding actual conditions in China. Therefore he would have the American Government start a propaganda bureau to put out news which he thinks should be printed. But in making this suggestion he overlooks the fact that there are all kinds of people in America who are interested in all kinds of happenings, and who have various and conflicting views regarding China and what the American policy toward China should be. If the American Government should attempt to start a propaganda campaign favorable to one particular class of interests in China it would shortly get itself into trouble with large sections of the American public who do not approve of that point of view. Therefore the Government wisely stays out of the propaganda game and leaves that work, to the private interests who may be depended upon to "toot their own horns," when their interests are involved.

AMERICAN RELIEF THROUGH AMERICAN AGENCIES!

IN last week's issue of *The Review* there was published an account of the drive which has been organized in the United States for the purpose of raising the sum of G. $10,000,000 for famine relief and road construction in China, the purpose being not only to provide immediate relief for the serious famine conditions prevailing in Shantung and other northern and central provinces, but also to inaugurate an extensive program of road construction in China which would provide employment for the Chinese people who have been reduced to extreme poverty on account of the long prevailing internal political and economic troubles through which the country has been passing. This campaign had its origin with the so-called China International Famine Relief Commission of Peking, of which Mr. M. T. Liang is listed as Chairman according to the latest Peking directory, but which contains on its directorate several persons of non-American and non-Chinese nationality. Mr. O. J. Todd, an American, is Chief Engineer who has had extensive experience in famine relief work, and road construction in China. We have no intention whatever of saying

anything which would detract from the excellent work which this organization has accomplished in recent years in China, but it is advisable at the inception of the campaign to raise a considerable sum of money in America, to declare in most emphatic terms that the expenditure of this money in China must be conducted through American agencies in complete charge of policies and werk.

WE make this declaration now in order to head off complications which are bound to arise in the event an attempt is made to administer this purely-American fund through so-called "international" agencies containing non-American or non-Chinese personnel. It should not be necessary to make this statement in a journal of general circulation, but in view of the fact that none of the American officials in China have apparently given the matter their attention, something should be done to put the matter right at the inception of the campaign in order that trouble may be averted in the future. The American people have had sufficient experience in relieving distress in Europe and the Near East during and since the World War to know that these so-called "international" relief organizations which handle American money, do not accomplish the desired ends either for the American people who provide the funds or the populations to be assisted. This was true in connection with relief campaigns in various European countries, in Russia, and in Turkey, and will be true again in connection with any relief work which is attempted in China. Another complication which also enters into the situation is the fact that the Chinese membership in the so-called China International Relief Commission is composed entirely of Peking officialdom, who regardless of their altruism and disinterestedness, will be looked upon with suspicion by the Chinese Nationalists who control most of the country and who recently have acquired most of the famine districts through conquest from the Northern militarists. Therefore, before actual relief measures are decided upon, two things will have to be done: In the first place, if the relief is to be administered by the China International Relief Commission, that organization will have to be "Americanized" from the standpoint of its foreign personnel; and in the second place the Chinese membership will have to be broadened to include individuals who are acceptable in Nationalist territory. If these two things are not done immediately, complications are bound to develop which may counteract any attempt at relief in China and also may prejudice the success of the campaign for funds in the United States. It is to be hoped that American officials and civilians in China will give this matter their attention immediately for, as stated in the foregoing, the success of the whole proposition hinges on these two points. And in saying this, we repeat the statement made in the preceding paragraph, that we have no desire whatever to detract from or reflect adversely upon the good work which has been done by other nationalities along similar lines in China.

EXIT SING-SONG; ENTER CABARET JAZZ!

NONE of the writers on the Chinese revolution have as yet touched on the passing of that Chinese institution, the "Sing-song girl," but it is a fact that the attractive young lady who used to sit behind your chair at a Chinese banquet and screech in your ear to the tune of a scratchy Chinese fiddle, is rapidly passing along with the old-style Northern militarists, the ancient ceremonial style of official addresses, the use of long gowns as articles of attire for men and the use of trousers as attire for Chinese women. Up in Szechuen and down in Kwangsi the Sing-song girl is probably still holding her own against the inroads of progress and "modernization" but in Shanghai the Sing-song girl is in a bad way and seemingly is on the road to oblivion, her place being taken by the modern jazz cabaret entertainer or dancing-partner. The thing has come on us rather suddenly; in fact so suddenly that comparatively few foreigners in Shanghai yet realize that most of the leading Chinese hotels in Shanghai in recent months have installed modern ball-rooms where the latest jazz music is dispensed and where young China is dancing the Charleston, the Black-Bottom and the other near-barbarous versions of the dance which America is supposed to have plagiarized from the African negroes.

Before going into the subject further it should first be explained what a Sing-song girl is and what a Sing-song girl formerly did to earn a living. She occupied a definite place in the Chinese social scheme of things, whether in Mukden or Canton, and her chief purpose apparently was to help tired business men and officials to forget their worries. It was something like this: A number of Chinese would gather for a dinner. The proprietor of the restaurant would come in and say something which the foreign guest would not understand. There would be some conversation with the restaurant proprietor and some things would be written on pieces of paper. Then after a little while there would come trooping into the room a procession of attractive Chinese young ladies who would take their places on stools behind the banqueters. Then a bored-looking Chinese musician would come in and begin playing the latest air from the Han or Ming Dynasty, following which the young ladies would sing—at least they called it singing. During intermission there would be conversation between the guests and the Sing-song girls, gossip about the latest political scandal, or perhaps some choice bits about a new concubine which the local *tuchun* had annexed to his harem. Then the Sing-song girls would depart and others come in and so on through the meal which might well last from six o'clock until midnight. The Sing-song girls were supposed to provide the bright places in the lives of the said tired business men and officials, which was lacking at home. In many ways the Chinese Sing-song girl resembles her Geisha cousin in Japan, and often there were stories where popular young ladies of this class commanded large sums when they became the concubines of wealthy officials. When Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the coolie-bandit-tupan of Shantung, was in control of Shanghai for a brief period a few years ago, it was said that he had paid the sum of $60,000 for an attractive Sing-song girl whom he took back with him to Shantung when he was kicked out of Shanghai.

But what about the Sing-song girl today? Well' she has suddenly—almost overnight so to speak—become a jazz cabaret dancer who wears an abbreviated foreignized style of skirt in place of the silk pantaloons which she formerly used to cover her lower extremities. Marshal Chang Tso-ling, who is old-fashioned, recently issued an edict against the wearing of skirts, his mandate stating that he had been informed that Chinese girls were appearing in the Peking Central Park with nothing on their legs except stockings. He ordered off the skirts and demanded a return to feminine trousers! But despite the reactionarism of the Mukden Warlord and others of his type, Young China insists upon modernizing

and the jazz cabaret in Shanghai is the result. Well, these new cabarets are worth visiting for more can be learned there in a few hours about *changing* China than can be learned from a hundred of the leading books on the Chinese Problem. For those who have not yet enjoyed the sensation, we will explain that these cabarets are large rooms gaudily decorated with tables about the sides and at these sit a number of young ladies who are popularly advertised in the public prints as "dancing partners." Male guests who wish to dance look over the exhibit and when the music starts, off they go into the latest Charleston or waltz or whatever it is you call the dance which is stepped to the music produced by a "Hawaiian" orchestra composed of hard-working Filipinos who have a monopoly of modern music in the Far East.

Well, it's interesting to say the least; and significant too, especially when one sees foreigners, Americans and Englishmen and Germans and Frenchmen and Japanese and Russians, all dancing with these attractive little Chinese "dancing partners" who used to be Sing-song girls for the exclusive amusement of tired Chinese businessmen and officials. But most interesting of all is the sight of Chinese, men and women, dancing "modern-fashion" in a modern ball room to the tune of "modern" or rather American music. Once in a while one notes a Chinese wearing a long-gown trying to do the modern steps, but this is unusual since most of the Chinese who dance wear modern western tailored clothes with Oxford-bags and everything. Recently one of these cabaret places which have sprung up in Shanghai like mushrooms of late held a dancing competition which was participated in by dancing couples of about every known nationality, Russians, Japanese, Europeans, and combinations of several Eastern and Western nationalities, and the first prize was won by a Chinese couple. The girl wore a bright red foreign-style dress with short skirt, flesh-colored stockings, silver shoes, low neck, and she had bobbed hair, of course. The young man was dressed in "conventional black" tuxedo. After the prizes had been distributed and the applause had died down the proprietor of the jazz palace was asked who the Chinese young lady was. "Why she is Miss So-and-so, the popular movie actress. Yes, China is advancing—or at least is changing. The revolution goes deep!

The modern dancing cabaret, where dancing partners are provided by the establishment, was introduced into Shanghai by the Russians. Thousands of White Russians, refugees from their homeland, flocked into the Chinese port cities. The cabarets followed shortly afterwards; at one time it being stated that there were more than 1,000 Russian dancing girls in Shanghai at one time. Incidentally they assisted materially in supporting the large Russian refugee community, for these girls were said to earn from $200 to $500 a month from the sale of dancing tickets and commissions on wine purchased by admiring customers. But the Russian monopoly of the jazz cabaret in Shanghai is passing, for her Chinese sister is "cutting in" rapidly. In several places one now finds both Russian and Chinese girls and in one place there are Russians, Chinese and Japanese girls. Incidentally there are at least two jazz cabarets in Shanghai where all the dancing girls are Japanese, who wear their native costumes and clogs (shoes) but dance to the strains of the latest American jazz music as interpreted by an orchestra composed entirely of Japanese musicians. But the most interesting naturally are the new places recently opened in some of the leading Chinese hotels where the dancing partners are all Chinese girls and where the patrons are practically all Chinese excepting a few foreigners who drop in to satisfy their curiosity and after satisfying their curiosity usually end up by dancing with some of the Chinese girls. Thus are Easterners and Westerners learning to "understand" each other, despite the suggestion in Kipling's well-known saying about East and West.

Sometime ago the Kiangsi Provincial Government issued an edict prohibiting the wearing of "long-gowns" by all government employes and specifying that the westernized style of uniform must be worn on all occasions. It was not stated that this was being done in deference to the modern jazz dancing craze which has struck China, but it may have had something to do with it!

Yes, conditions are changing and the East is stepping out!

Why the Japanese Troops are in Shantung!

THE JAPANESE may claim that it is exceedingly bad form for the Americans and British who have military and naval forces at Shanghai and Tientsin, to criticise the Japanese for intervening in Shantung, but despite this point it is a fact that the intervention of the Japanese in Shantung is looked upon with much suspicion in both American and British circles in China. Whatever may have been the original intentions when the foreign troops and naval forces were dispatched to China last spring, the Chinese are now fairly well convinced that their presence within the limits of the Shanghai and Tientsin foreign settlements is not inimical to the welfare of the Chinese Nationalist movement. The reasons for this feeling among the Chinese are many, one being the friendly attitude of the foreign troops and their commanders toward the Chinese people with whom they come in contact; but the chief reason of course is due to the attitude of the home American and British Governments toward Nationalist China. While there was much intervention talk among "die-hard" foreigners in China and abroad last spring, this has also passed and almost everybody is now resigned to the fact that the old days have passed and that adjustments must be made. This is shown in adjustments which have been made in the status of the International Settlement at Shanghai and in various other ways, but most important is the changed mental attitude among the foreigners who now want see the revolution succeed so that business conditions may become stabilzed in order to permit resumption of trade. There are still a few foreigners in Shanghai who insist that the treaties should not be revised "until China is in a position to guarantee security," but they are in a minority and it would not be at all surprising to find the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai and elsewhere in China shortly passing resolutions demanding that the treaties be revised as a means of bringing stability to a situation which is now most uncertain and disconcerting to foreign businessmen.

It probably is a combination of all these circumstances which causes the Americans and British and other foreigners in China to now look with frank suspicion upon Japan's actions in Shantung, the prevailing feeling being that Japan's action, despite the

announced reasons, will have the effect of delaying the culmination of the revolution. As a matter of fact the intervention of Japanese troops at Tsingtao and Tsinanfu and the occupation of the Shantung Railway have already had the effect of delaying the advance of Nationalist troops under Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang, for if Japan had not intervened the Nationalists in all probability would now have control of most of Shantung Province and Marshal Chang Tso-ling would be back behind a line stretching across Chihli Province from Paotingfu to Techow. While the Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang have couselled patience and caution, there is no questioning the fact that Japan's re-intervention in Shantung has produced a deep impression in Chinese circles, both North and South. While there has not yet, with the exception of Fukien Province where anti-Japanism is more pronounced, been any open manifestation of hostility excepting the passing of resolutions and the handing of official protests to the Japanese Government by the Peking and Nanking Governments, mass-meetings have been held in Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton against the Japanese action. Owing, however, to official precautions there have as yet been no open acts of hostility against the Japanese, the Nationalists apparently feeling that it would not be wise at this time to have anything happen which would divert the attention of the people from the Northern military advance. The Nationalists also feel that agitations within their territory might provide opportunity for a recrudescence of Communist propaganda, which in all probability would weaken the prestige and control of the Nationalist Government. The Nationalists and the Kuomintang have thus adopted a wait-and-see policy in reference to the Japanese action and in case the Japanese do not attempt to block the Northern military campaign it is likely that nothing serious may happen, but in case the Japanese do attempt to block General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, it is quite likely that there will be the very devil to pay with a possibility of an active recurrence of radicalism toward foreigners generally.

The Japanese troops, probably numbering between 7,000 and 10,000 men, are now on Chinese soil in Shantung Province. According to a report by the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news service on April 28, the last sections of the 36th Brigade, the 23rd and 45th Infantry Regiments, two squadrons of the 6th Regiment, Medical Corps, and so on had landed. Part of the original Japanese force which was landed on April 23, numbering about 2,500 men, was transported to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province where the Japanese population is said to number only about 1,500 men, women and children. Part of the Japanese force in Tsinan, numbering some 500 troops, armed with machine guns was transported to Tsinanfu, over the Chinese controlled Tientsin-Pukow Railway from Tientsin, which has been responsible for charges that Marshal Chang Tso-ling must have connived at the Japanese intervention otherwise he would not have permitted the Japanese to use a railway which is controlled by his troops. Gen. Fukuda, the commander of the Japanese forces in Shantung, according to a *Reuter* message from Peking on April 28 stated that the Japanese troops were in Shantung for the "mere protection of the lives and properties of Japanese subjects" and would not molest the Chinese people. The *Reuter* message also stated that Gen. Fukuda had notified the rival Chinese military commanders that he would not interfere with the North or the South "if they used the railway properly," but at the same time he warned them not to try to cut the railway as this "would be harmful to the Japanese residents." In connection with this matter of cutting the Shantung railway, it is interesting to note that the Japanese *Toho* agency reported on April 27 that a large body of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops had made their appearance at Mingshui on the Shantung railway eastward of Tsinanfu and were attempting to cut the railway, "but that some 3,000 Shantung troops had been rushed there from Tsinan for the purpose of defending the line." This report from the Japanese agency would indicate that Gen. Fukuda is permitting the Northerners to use the Shantung Railway while at the same time he is preventing the Nationalists from interfering with it—a curious interpretation of "neutrality" from the standpoint of North and South.

In last week's issue of *The Review* the Chinese reaction to the Japanese intervention program in Shantung was discussed at length, it being shown that the Chinese are more or less divided in their opinions as to Japan's motives, one group insiting that the real purpose was to delay the Nationalist advance in order to give Marshal Chang Tso-ling another opportunity to reorganize his forces, while the other Chinese group insisted that Japan's real purpose was to force a show-down with the Nationalists regarding various outstanding questions between Nationalist China and Japan, the leading questions being the unsettled Nanking incident of the spring of 1927, the status of Japanese interests in Shantung and Manchuria and the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty which Japan has been negotiating with the Peking Government, but which the Nationalists have blocked by declaring their refusal to be bound by any agreements between the Peking Government and foreign powers regarding which they are not consulted.

It is in the Japanese press, however, that we find the most interesting reaction to Baron Tanaka's intervention program, the leading Japanese newspapers publishing editorials under such headings as "A Mistaken Policy," "Be Cautious," "Japan Must Be Cautious," "Leave China Alone," and so on. According to translations appearing in the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo, the *Tokyo Asahi* stated that "while it is still premature to judge the China war situation, things appear to be going against the North and if the belligerents are left to their own devices, the civil war will come to an end. Let them fight until their fortunes are settled. . . .In the face of Nanking's moderate policy, it is absurd to consider mobilization." The *Jiji* states that the "successful northward march of the Southerners compels Japan to send troops for the safety of her nationals, but if it is necessary for Japan to send troops whenever the Southerners enter Shantung, she will have to keep armed forces permanently all over China. . . .In case Japanese residents find themselves in danger, they should be withdrawn to safe places at the expense of the Government. This is more reasonable than the dispatch of troops. The Government states that it favors neither belligerent, but the presence of Japanese troops is undesirable for the Southerners. They will hamper the operations of the Nationalist army even though they observe strict neutrality, and Japan will be suspected of helping the North at the expense of the South. . . Japan spends considerable money only to excite the ill-feeling of the Chinese and cause suspicion of the Powers. . . .If the dispatch of troops is the only policy that the Government can think of, the Foreign Office had better be in with the War Ministry... A strong Japanese policy, should in all cases, be the last resort and should be carefully avoided as

far as possible... A reckless step will excite the ill-feeling of the Chinese, hence we hope the Government authorities will reconsider their plan of dispatching troops." The *Hochi*, in reference to Tanaka's Intervention plans, declares that "the motive of the Government for the second dispatch of troops to Shantung is not genuine. The presence of our troops at Tsinanfu affects the political situation in China; for the Northern troops who were on the point of being shattered, could reorganize their battle formations. Let China have her own way, otherwise she will never find herself in peace. In case the Southern advance reaches Tsinan and its neighborhood and the Japanese find themselves in danger, it would be better that the expense required for the upkeep of our troops, was used for the withdrawal of our nationals to Tsingtao." Then finally the *Yamato* declares that "it is now an established opinion of the world that the motive of Japan's strong policy is concealed help for Peking and especially Chang Tso-ling. We are of opinion that Tanaka's Government is responsible for China's animosity and that it is due to the boastful representation of the so-called positive policy. As a result China becomes suspicious of Japan's territorial ambitions in the Three Eastern Provinces."

Of greatest significance in this connection, however, is an article by Dr. S. Washio, Japanese publicist, which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on April 21 and which read as follows:

"At home we have the menace of dangerous thoughts and abroad our national interest is in danger of being trampled under foot. No other goverment is qualifield to deal with this critical situation," said the Seiyukai declaration. We have just had a sensational round-up of the Communists, "an extensive plot unprecedented in the history of the country," according to a Government statement. If we have another dispatch of troops to Shantung the picture of the socalled critical situation is made complete. And if the Seiyukai Government sits in power by overriding the Diet we have certainly an unprecedented situation in the parliamentary history of the country.

The second dispatch of troops to Shantung, now virtually decided on, will have become an accomplished fact before the special session of the Diet opens and the Government will face the Opposition with a fait accompli, against which criticism is futile and can be condemned as indelicate. It is rumored that if questioned in the Diet the Home Minister is going to justify his notorious statement by reference to the Communist plot. By the use of the common menaces both at home and abroad the Government has perfected its strategy to muzzle criticism and inoculate opposition.

Convenient Dangers

It is fortunate for the Government that the China war situation has developed just at the time to suit its convenience. The news of the situation is so scanty that we have no other means of knowing accurately how far it is developed than the report made public by the Army Minister. According to this report the situation is further developed to the disadvantage of the North than at the time of the first dispatch of troops; the Southern army is larger than before and there is closer co-operation between it and Feng Yu-hsiang's army. It is added that despite the persistent effort of the South to seek Japan's understanding the invading army has in fact as many dangerous elements included in it as at the time of the Nanking outrage and all the Government agents in Shantung and its vicinities ask for is a second dispatch of troops.

Against this the criticism that was made at the time of the first dispatch can be repeated and it can now be reinforced by the evidence of many evil consequences that have ensued from it. But criticism is practically useless since the Government is apparently inflexible and even more determined than before. It can easily be seen that the Government will not depart now from its first policy since such departure will amount to the confession that the first dispatch of troops was a mistake. The only method for a reactionary government to support itself is more reactionary steps, not less.

What Chiang Said

The second dispatch, as the first, is going to be made, of course, for the mere purpose of protecting the lives and property of the Japanese residents in Shantung. How can a few thousand foreign soldiers alter the course in which several hundreds of thousand of native troops are involved? The suggestion of intervention is preposterous, one may think. But according to Chiang Kai-shek he was defeated last year by the Japanese intervention. "Every avenue of approach to Shantung was guarded by Japanese soldiers," he said, "and the enemies whose quality he knew well used guns with surprising accuracy. In one engagement they used poison gas and I thought then that it was useless to fight against Japanese." Whether Japanese soldiers actually intervened or not the fortune of the war turned in favor of the North after the dispatch of troops. That case is not an isolated example. Every time the Japanese Government dispatched troops at the critical moment of Chang Tso-lin's fortune in the name of defense of her own interest he was saved. This is an established myth believed generally by both Chinese and Japanese.

If this myth is confirmed once more in the present case what may follow? We may expect a repetition of what has happened since the first dispatch—a wave of anti-Japanese feeling in the South and an ungrateful reprisal in Manchuria, where Chang Tso-lin is no longer the master and the same feeling of nationalism that permeates the South is growing every year, particularly in north Manchuria. And what if this myth fails for the first time in the history of the Japanese dispatch of troops to China? Whether the myth is true or not Chinese believe in it and is in fact in moral terror of it. If it is found that it has failed for the first time they will grow contemptuous of it and may proceed to trample under foot every vestige of our national interest. The scare constructed on paper by the Seiyukai declaration may become actual and we may be drawn deeper into the so-called critical situation. One false step leads to another. That is the real danger we are confronted with. And the more involved we are the more desperate and reactionary will the present Government become. "No other government," says the declaration, "is qualified to deal with this situation."

The Tragedy of Patriotism

There is such a thing as the tragedy of patriotism. One may not believe in war and may even be convinced that one's own country is wrong but the moment the country is actually committed to war one can't help but see it through as a patriotic citizen. One may not believe in extending the Communist round-up to the disbandment of social science study associations of students and the dismissal of gifted professors. But as long as the Government is determined in its reactionary policy and the liberalism of the country can't be depended on one sees no choice left but to see it through and withhold criticism. Similarly in this second dispatch of troops a critic must feel impotent and as long as it cannot be prevented one must wish that the myth may be proved true once more, for it is obviously the lesser of the two evils. Chiang Kai-shek will be defeated once more and Chang Tso-lin will be given another lease of life. That is to say, we do wish to see a development that means throwing fuel on the fire started by the reactionary Government. Let it run out its own course with the least friction so that we shall not be drawn from one false step to another.

We wish that the present Chinese situation will temporarily be brought to a halt by the working of the myth. If a liberal policy with a different outlook is to be brought into play the whole thing must be started anew under different circumstances by a different government.

A Proposal for Nationalist Government to Take Over Han Yeh Ping Property

Chen Yu, senior counsellor in the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, who was recently dispatched to Hankow to make a report on the financial affairs of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Co., recently made his report, details of which are given by the *Sin Wan Pao*, Chinese newspaper in Shanghai.

Mr. Chen recommends the Ministry to take over the affairs of the Company, thus avoiding nationalization or borrowing foreign money to pay off the Japanese debts. Among other things, Mr. Chen says: "The Japanese originally fixed the price for the Company's iron ore at Yen 3 per ton and later increased it to Yen 3.80 and then Yen 4.50 per ton, which indicates the big demand of Chinese iron ore by the Japanese. If our other iron mines are prevented from underselling the products of the Han Yeh Ping Company, there should not be much difficulty to bring the Japanese to terms and offer six or seven silver dollars for a ton of Han Yeh Ping's iron ore. The improvement of transportation facilities, the revision of the company's contracts, and the readjustment of the inner administration of the Company will all be put into practice."

The Economic and Financial Reconstruction of China

China is now engaged upon what practically everyone hopes will be the concluding phases of the military stage of the Chinese revolutionary movement. Then will follow the era of reconstruction. For this reason The Review takes pleasure in presenting herewith the texts of two important pronouncements on the subject of Economic and Financial Reconstruction by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance in the Nationalist Government. The statement by Dr. Kung was in the form of a declaration of policy upon his assumption of office in the Nanking Cabinet. Mr. Soong's statement was delivered in the form of an address at a recent meeting at the Union Club in Shanghai.

By H. H. Kung

CHINA to-day is engaged in an economic struggle of the first magnitude and salvation can only come from the adjustment and improvement of conditions of the industrial and commercial classes of the country. Having been a close follower of the great leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for over two decades and being one of those who had the privilege of being called upon to bring about those happy changes contemplated in the historic document of his last will, I could but recognize the obviousness and importance of my obligation to devote all my energies to further the cause of national reconstruction so near and dear to his heart in order that his ideal might in time be fully realized. It was with these thoughts in mind that I presumed to assume my present position of Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Dr. H. H. Kung

As all are aware, the main purpose of the revolutionary campaign is to seek for our country her rightful place of independence and equality in the family of nations, a status so uncompromisingly insisted upon by our great leader. When our nation is engulfed in a transaction of such import and magnitude, it is only too reasonable to expect that such eventuality will carry with it the condition of temporary sacrifices of the material interests of the industrial and commercial classes during the transitional period, and it is equally to be expected that the programme of national reconstruction considered as a whole could not by anything like a miraculous stroke be made to reach at one leap the stage of complete materialisation.

Now that the punitive expedition in the North is on the verge of a thorough victory, will not our fellow-countrymen demonstrate greater moral courage by a further measure of forbearance in order to prove to the world that we as a far-sighted people would rather sacrifice false peace without principles for the sake of the vindication of principles that ensure perpetual peace and progress although in doing so we must suffer considerably? Let us therefore understand the full meaning of the revolution and exert ourselves accordingly.

It is my duty as Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor to call attention to the fact that China to-day is actually facing a crisis which for the lack of a more appropriate name might be called economic suicide. Both in the industrial and commercial fields we see unmistakable signs of adversity with the result that the people are subjected to great sufferings and hardships.

Chance For Agitators

It is this very situation that is seized by professional agitators to imbue the minds of the populace with the sugar-coated pernicious doctrines of communism, and they have succeeded in inflicting untold afflictions on the merchants as well as the laborers. Communism has, of course, been given a crushing blow by the party-purification movement undertaken by the Kuomintang. But inasmuch as the task of harmonising the interests of both capital and labor is liable to be prosecuted to extremes on either side, it is of vital importance that this unfortunate turn in an otherwise laudable campaign be foreseen and prevented. For the sake of justice and fairness we must condemn arbitrary conduct on the part of the working classes and the imposition of one-sided terms by capitalistic interests.

For in either case the nation-saving programme of the

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By T. V. Soong

In discussing these questions of finance and taxation with Chinese and foreign business men, I can have no illusions that you are anxious to pay all the taxes which we propose to levy. Business men always protest in principle against any taxes and I know that because I was once a business man. However, it is a fundamental economic fact that as long as taxation does not increase the selling price of a commodity beyond the purchasing power of the people, the merchant cannot complain of the rate of taxation, which, after all, is paid by the consumer and not by the distributor of goods. What does concern him is the system of collection, the honesty and impersonality with which it is carried out. He wants to be certain that he is on an even competitive basis with others selling the same commodity.

Now, the working out of a fundamental policy of taxation and a system of collection, is not merely a personal matter with myself. All this comes within the realm of the fundamental fiscal policy of the Kuomintang. What I shall say to you is not an expression of personal policy, but of Party policy. It matters little whether I continue in office or whether the present Government continues, our fiscal policy is part of our political programme laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and it will continue to guide us, as long as the Kuomintang controls the Nationalist Government.

Mr. T. V. Soong

A Sound Policy

Now, we believe that our policy is inherently sound and that if applied equitably and honestly, it will result in an increase in revenues, while at the same time, trade will be relieved of vexatious impediments. Briefly stated, our policy requires, (1) Taxation at the source; (2) Evenness of taxation; (3) A simplified system and consolidation of taxes on the same commodity; (4) The elimination of leakage; (5) Strict accountancy.

I can only refer to some of these questions in the space available. I need not say to you that we have not yet succeeded in every particular of this fiscal program. We are far from success. But that is to be expected in the circumstance of revolution and civil war and the inevitable looseness of control of areas through which soldiers have to pass. These circumstances force us to use the very simplest economic methods. We have neither the time nor the conditions to justify embarking upon the intricacies of the merits of direct and indirect taxation. We have to produce revenues to win the war and we want to do it in such a manner as will be of the least disturbance to the body politic.

The first principle of taxation for any Government is that a tax once levied on a commodity shall be applied without respect to persons. There have been many suggestions that we tax goods manufactured by Chinese companies at one rate and goods manufactured by foreign companies at another rate. The Ministry of Finance has resisted such proposals as inequitable, as harmful to trade and as an impairment of the very object of the tax which is to raise revenue for the Government without destroying industry.

Native industries should be encouraged and stimulated by every honourable means so as to provide for our own industrial development and the improvement of the standard of living of our own people. But it is my conviction that if Chinese companies will organize on a modern basis, will reduce their overhead, utilize efficient methods of production and dis-

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Kuomintang is violated and the ultimate development of a sustained conflict between capital and labor could not but precipitate the paralyzation and destruction of all enterprises of an economic nature. Is not this economic suicide? And if so, should not all of us with our minds alert to facts pull together to do teamwork of the right type in order to avert such a national disaster the outcome of which defies description? We have sufficient lessons based on past experiences to guide us and these should be turned to good account.

Before presenting the following outline of the working programme of my ministry I should like to add that our great leader has already mapped out for us such a programme with a wealth of details, and our efforts will unfailingly be attended with great prospects of success provided the work is performed in a systematic manner in order to meet present conditions and future developments. Our work will be twofold.

Revitalize Enterprise

In the first place, there should be a period for complete recuperation in order that the spirit of enterprise may be revitalized. Secondly, steps should be taken for launching new enterprises or for the development of existing enterprises on a larger scale. Suffice it to say that no undertaking will be decided upon unless it is preceded by a faithful analysis of the programme of national reconstruction of our party, a careful survey of the economic situation of our country and a comprehensive study of the general trend of economic conditions of the world at large, all being done with a single view to promoting the welfare of our people, the encouraging of co-operative endeavor between foreigners and ourselves, and the gradual achievement of the whole programme in its successive stages. The programme may be summed up thus:—

1.—In pursuance of the principle of Economic Democracy as taught by our great leader and of his plans for the industrial rehabilitation of our nation, we shall adopt vigorous measures for the development of our national resources and for the amelioration of the living conditions of our people.

2.—To provide the commercial and industrial classes with adequate means of effective protection of their respective interests, we shall constantly inform ourselves of the opinions of the responsible leaders capable of speaking authoritatively on behalf of these interests, formulate and revise the laws and regulations by which commerce and industries are regulated, and overhaul the whole system of taxation. When the suitable moment arrives, we shall call a national convention to be attended by delegates elected by commercial and industrial and industrial bodies in various parts of the Republic.

Foster Ability

3.—We shall foster the growth of technical ability by affording technical experts suitable employment and by providing them with various facilities in order that they may use to the best advantage their special attainments for the development of commerce and industries. Where cases of inventive ability are brought to our notice, we shall offer due stimulus in the form of governmental recognition and special protection.

4.—In order to enable our commerce and industries to make steady progress in a measure that will meet the needs of new conditions we shall act in concert with the various administrative organs concerned in the matter of framing suitable protective policies for safe-guarding the mercantile interests of our people and of revising the commercial treaties concluded between China and the foreign countries.

5.—In pursuance of the principle of economic justice and the principle of co-operation between capital and labor, we shall formulate a modernized code of labor laws and earnestly advocate the promotion of welfare work among the laboring classes.

6.—In order to encourage the wide application of the principles of scientific management for the development of our existing handicraft and domestic industries, we shall give due recognition to enterprises in which these principles have been successfully applied and we shall strive to bring about the new industrial era in which China's industries will be operated under the most up-to date system of industrial efficiency.

Popular Education

7.—In order to provide the nation with men qualified for positions in the realm of commerce and industries and in order to provide equal opportunities for women along vocational lines, we shall evolve a system of popular education on commercial and industrial subjects and we shall promote vocational guidance on a large scale. Moreover, we shall lay special emphasis on problems concerning the protection of child labor and woman labor.

8.—Inasmuch as the attainment of commercial and industrial prosperity is notably dependent on a knowledge of relevant information, we shall create experimental industrial establishments and bureaux of information on commercial and

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tribution and drive politics out of their firms, they will be able to compete with foreign firms in this country advantageously. It is not our purpose to grant rebates and bonuses which are justified neither by national interests nor the needs of the industry.

Secondly, it is our object to eliminate leakage in the collection of taxes, to cut down the overhead, to reduce smuggling to a minimum and to make it possible for the Government to receive the whole of the amount collected from the people. This is not easy. In the collectiou of certain taxes, we have been able to eliminate leakage completely; in other taxes, we have been far from successful. There are many elements that enter into this. For instance, with respect to the tobacco tax, we are able to eliminate leakage in collection because the large companies co-operate with us and there are comparatively few small companies.

One of our chief difficulties in eliminating leakage and smuggling is that the public is accustomed to the old ways. They are willing to split with tax collectors to get some slight advantage. It takes time to build up an organization which will not "squeeze". We are building up such an organization. Unfortunately, the vested interests, who know the ropes and exert local influences are everywhere against us, while the younger men whom I am employing in my ministry must gain experience and must create public confidence in themselves. Some are easily discouraged. Some slip back into the ways of the mandarin, because it is the line of least resistance. Others lack confidence in the Ministry itself and do not believe that it will last long and therefore they will not antagonize powerful men. But, on the whole, I am very enthusiastic about the type of man who has come into my ministry. They have grasped the underlying principle that when a man works in the ministry, he is on a job and is expected to work for his salary and in the expectation that good work will bring promotion. We have very few politicians in our ministry; we do not want them. We want efficient, honest administrators who will fearlessly do their jobs. There are many such men in China, but it will take time to find and to place them.

Smugglers Operate in Settlement

Another impediment, gentlemen, is the fact that smugglers, mandarins and politician financiers can operate in your settlements and it is difficult for us to reach them there without your co-operation. You have no idea what an additional overhead to the cost of trade, these people are. It is not so much that taxes are high, but that these people force us to waste so much in the mere business of collection, which should be largely an automatic process. They band together into cliques and exact their toll on the trade done. They have organized smuggling until it has become scientific and we have to break the system without touching those who operate it, because they are in your Settlements. I hope that the time is not far distant when the Settlements will cease to be used as a base for smuggling, when there will be active co-operation between the Ministry of Finance and the Settlement authorities in the modernization of the collection of national revenues.

Thirdly, we propose to consolidate taxes, so that throughout Nationalist territory and that, we hope, will soon mean throughout China, one tax will be paid on goods and those goods will be able to travel everywhere without being taxed again. Now, business men have always denounced likin, and Chinese and foreigners alike have always insisted that although likin is a detriment to trade, it can not be abolished because the provinces needed the likin revenue for themselves. But it is a fact, gentlemen, that the provinces receive only a small share of what is collected at the likin stations. Most of the money disappears *en route*. To give our mandarin friends the benefit of the doubt, we might say, the overhead on the collection is too high.

Now, the Ministry of Finance hopes to solve this problem by consolidating the taxes on most commodities. That means that the Ministry will collect a single tax and that the goods will pass freely on the Ministry's documents or stamps. The Ministry of Finance, on the other hand, will make provision so that the provinces do not lose any of their revenues as a result of this consolidation. We have completely and successfully achieved such a consolidation with regard to cigarettes and petroleum. We expect to extend the consolidated tax on those commodities to all provinces, but wherever they are being applied, conditions are beneficial alike to the National Government, the province, the distributor and the consumer. We are raising more revenue on a reduced tax than others were able to collect when the taxes were considerably higher.

We expect to apply this system of consolidating taxes to many commodities in the near future. It is possible that certain Chinese and foreign merchants may not understand that consolidation is in their interest and I suggest to those who oppose all innovations, that they study this problem very carefully before they register their complaints. The consumer eventually pays the tax and the merchants' problem is not so

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The U.S.-Nanking Incident Settlement

(From the Peking Leader for April 5)

As between the United States and the Nanking authorities, differences raised by the Nanking incident of a year ago have been settled, and the settlement is along lines which are essentially fair to both sides. That is the main point which stands out in the documents relating to the matter which were made public yesterday.

The attack on the American consulate and officials by soldiers wearing the uniform of the nationalist army constituted a direct affront to the American government. In some circumstances this attack would have been equivalent to a declaration of war. The actual conditions before, during and after the trouble, however, completely ruled out the supposition that war against the United States was intended. Nevertheless, the attack brought a definite breach in even the tenuous official relations between the American and the Nationalist governments. As a preliminary to closing that breach it was necessary that the responsible Chinese authorities apologize for what had happened.

That apology, to be of any value, would of necessity come from whatever Chinese authorities accepted responsibility for the troops who made the attack. It was fairly obvious that the Chiang Kai-shek group was not directly responsible. This group—and its successor which at present is in control at Nanking—therefore might have continued to repudiate responsibility. This would have been tantamount, however, to declaring publicly that the Nationalist organization was not united even within itself. The Nationalist leaders were making every effort to persuade the world that the party was united. Obviously, therefore, the strategic move was for the Nationalist group which wanted to be considered the mouthpiece of the organization to accept full responsibility, even with the apology and reparations which this acceptance would entail. It is not surprising, therefore, that Chiang Kai-shek should have announced, very soon after the incident, that he accepted responsibility, nor that the present Nanking administration, in making the settlement with the United States, should have been willing to do likewise.

It is amusing to speculate, incidentally, what would have been the outcome if the Peking government, very soon after the incident had occurred had come forward with a statement that since it was the government of China it accepted responsibility and was ready to settle with the powers concerned. Peking missed that chance.

In the agreement between Nanking and the United States which was confirmed on April 2, 1928, the Nanking government stated that it conveyed "in the sincerest manner to the government of the United States of America their profound regret at the indignities to the American flag and to official representatives of that government, the loss of property sustained by the American consulate and the personal injuries and material damages done to the American residents."

An Adequate Apology

That apology is all that could be asked for.

The next question was that of compensation for the injuries done. On this point there has been considerable difference of opinion among the foreigners. Some have insisted that heavy punitive indemnities should be demanded, following the example of the claims after the Boxer uprising. Others have gone to the opposite extreme and said that, since the affair was more or less incidental to the general confusion in China and since Americans were in Nanking more or less at their own risk, no compensation whatever should be asked.

Had the attack been in the nature of an act of war, the case for punitive indemnities might have been much stronger. It was not. Furthermore, it was clear that while the authorities at Nanking were ready to accept official responsibility for the attack, this particular group was not the one which engineered the incident. In this respect, the circumstances were very different from those of the Boxer uprising, when the heads of the responsible government for the whole country had themselves encouraged the attacks on foreigners. A punitive indemenity, in the case of the Nanking incident, would not have fallen on the people directly responsible. Moreover, the action of the American government in remitting that portion of its original Boxer indemnity claim which was in excess of the actual damage done set a precedent, so far as the United States was concerned, which would have made any claim for punitive indemnities at this time entirely inappropriate.

On the other hand, it was only reasonable that the Chinese authorities who accepted responsibility for the incident should be asked to pay for actual damage done. The American officials and private citizens were in Nanking in accordance with their rights the treaties and other agreements between China and the United States. A state of war had not been declared. Specific pledges of the Nationalist authorities, as well as general principles of international law, obligated the Nationalists to furnish protection to the foreigners in Nanking. That was not done. A claim for damages was in order, as it would have been even if the personal injuries and property damage had been inflicted by a mob and not by uniformed soldiers. Nanking's acceptance of responsibility for the attack necessarily carried with it acceptance of the obligation to pay damages of this sort. Nanking recognized this, in its note on the subject.

Once the obligation to pay damages was accepted, the question of determining the amount arose. The American government might have insisted that it would draw up its claim by itself, and demand payment of that claim in full. Such a step, however, would have been quite out of harmony with the desire which the American government has manifested to meet the Chinese half way in finding solutions of the many difficult problems which are arising in Sino-American relations. The acceptance of Nanking's proposal that a joint Sino-American body assess the amount of the damages is fair to both sides.

The question of punishment of those actually responsible for the attack is a more delicate one than any of these others. The responsibility rested, obviously, on the man who was in direct command of the troops who did the attacking. This man was Chen Chien. He was not in Nanking the day the attack opened, but he arrived very shortly thereafter—and even after his arrival the looting and general disorder continued. The chief punishment, therefore, should have been visited upon him.

In the circumstances as they actually existed, however, a demand from the American authorities that he be punished as the one chiefly responsible would virtually have made any settlement impossible. The authorities at Nanking at present are not in a position to carry out any punishment against Chen Chien; even to attempt it would create very serious difficulties. The American minister, therefore, was wise in not insisting on this point. At the same time the matter of punishment could not, with dignity, be overlooked altogether. The Nanking authorities already had executed some of the minor officers who were involved, and the arrest and punishment of Li Tsu-han had been ordered. Next to Chen Chien himself, this man was the logical person to punish, since he was the head of the propaganda bureau connected with Chen Chien's army and thus the man who most directly stirred the soldiers up to doing what they did.

As far as the atack itself was concerned, therefore, the settlement met all the essential points. Nanking has accepted responsibility. It has apologized for the indignity to the American flag and American officials. It has agreed to pay compensation for personal injuries and property damage. It has done as well as circumstances permitted in the matter of punishment of those directly guilty. It also has promised protection in the future. Its responsibility now is to carry out loyally the promises which it has made, and, as the American minister remarked in his acceptance of Nanking's proposals, "the American government looks to the loyal fulfillment of the said terms of settlement as affording a measure of the good faith and good will with which it may anticipate being met by the Nanking authorities in other phases of the relationships between the American and Chinese peoples." In other words, the incident from the past is closed, and future relations depend on how Nanking carries out its part of the bargain which closed it.

Regret for the Necessity

This first of the three notes, relating to the terms of settlement of the incident itself, is of course by far the most important of the three which were exchanged. The other two can be dealt with briefly.

The Nanking government asked for an expression of regret from the United States for the firing by the American warships. It would have been better to say nothing about this since that firing was provoked by the attacks on the foreigners at Nanking, and, especially, since barrage was laid down only as a last resort and was confined within very narrow limits both as to time and area. Nanking city itself was not bombarded. The firing was, in fact, a notable use of military force for the protection of American—and other foreign—lives in a dire emergency. The American reply to the Nanking note on this subject makes all this clear and, quite properly, refuses the apology requested.

A refusal of that apology for the use of armed force, however, is in no way inconsistent with a normal human feeling of regret that circumstances should have been such as to make the use of armed force necessary. No normal person likes to be forced to take action which may result in the death of others. The last phrase in this note—that the American government "deeply deplores that circumstances beyond its control should have necessitated the adoption of such measure for the protection of the lives of its citizens in

Nanking"—thus is a creditable gesture of friendliness and not in any sense an undignified capitulation.

Things being as they are, it is not surprising that the Nanking authorities should have taken this opportunity of negotiation with the American minister to put in a request for the opening of negotiations on the whole question of the treaties between China and the United States. The circumstances gave them an opportunity to put such a request directly on record with the chief representative of the American government in China. They took that opportunity, and no one need worry much over their action even though, as the American minister in his reply pointed out, the question of treaty revision is not pertinent to that of the settlement of the Nanking incident.

The Treaty Question

Because of its irrelevance, the American minister might have refused to discuss the treaty question at all. Such a refusal would have savored of churlishness, however. Courtesy prompted the action which was taken: that of replying to Nanking's note. Circumstances made it impossible to agree to treaty negotiation, so that the reply necessarily had to be a reiteration of the American readiness to negotiate when a responsible government appears capable of representing China as a whole "and so far exercising real authority as to be capable of assuring the actual fulfillment in good faith of any obligation such as China would of necessity have for its part to undertake incidentally to the desired re-adjustment of treaty relations".

Now that the incident is settled thus satisfactorily, inevitably there will be a good deal of speculation as to who should get the credit. In the larger sense, no one person is responsible. Circumstance have conspired to create a situation favorable to a settlement. Both the American and the Nanking governments have been moving along lines on this question. The American minister unquestionably was acting in accordance with the desires, and very probably the somewhat specific advice, of the American authorities at Washington. Nevertheless, he is the man who reached the final understanding and in many respects the settlement thus is something of a personal triumph for him. So is it for the Nanking minister for foreign affairs.

The story would not be complete without some reference to the work which the British minister had done in preparing the way for this settlement between the United States and Nanking. He also had negotiated with the Nanking foreign minister. Reports indicate that these two had reached an agreement along substantially the same lines as that which Nanking made with the United States. At the last minute some hitch occurred—probably the Nanking foreign minister could not get his government to approve the proposed terms. The British minister's refusal to accede to Nanking's requests for an apology for the barrage and for immediate treaty negotiations must have made it clear to the Nanking authorities that they could not expect to achieve their desires on these points. Having realized this, they were more ready not to insist on these points in dealing with the American minister. Sir Miles Lampson's talks with Huang Fu thus did much to clear the air and to make Mr. MacMurray's task easier. Americans will feel a pardonable gratification that their government was the first to get the matter settled on fair terms, but they also will be glad that their cousins were working along the same lines at the same time.

Details of Exports to U.S.A. During First Quarter This Year

The report for the first quarter of the present year issued by the U. S. Consul General at Shanghai covering exports from the whole of China to the United States shows a drop of more than a million and a half gold dollars as compared with the same period last year. On previous occasions it has sometimes happened that an unfavorable total has been caused by one single item—raw silk products. The present quarter's figures, however, show that there has been a slight increase in the export of raw silk products for the period under review, $5,188,912 as against $4,861,191 last year. Non-ferrous metals (which means principally antimony regulus) showed up very poorly with only $94,382 as against $278,201. Edible animal products also fared badly, $110,315 as against $609,719. Dry albumen was in demand for only $60,222 as against $175,817 last year. The worst drop was in sausage casings ("hot-dog envelopes"), only $8,892 as against $175,297. Hides and skins generally showed up well. Cow hides for example totalled $556,270 as against a paltry $20,671 last year, and sheepskins $473,179 as against $11,251. There were, however, notable declines. Goat skins totalled $994,834 this year, whereas last year's figure was $1,708,356. Lambskins fared equally badly, $446,293 as against $967,253. Weasel skins likewise showed a heavy decline, $791,245 as against $1,515,773; marmot skins also dropped to $105,585 as against $401,287.

"Conquering China by Cultural Work"

BY J. A. J.

At the conclusion of the Washington Conference, and following the retrocession of Kiaochow Territory to China, the Japanese Government realized that a new era of diplomacy had dawned. Terauchi, one of the most die-hard Japanese Imperialists, had said, "Would that we could gain the goodwill of neighboring Asiatic peoples through the employment of the missionary's methods." He had seen how futile it was to hold down the Koreans by cruel methods and he did not fail to observe the goodwill of the Koreans toward the United States even before the utterance of the "Self Determination" theory by the late Woodrow Wilson. But being an Imperialist in his foundation, he failed to introduce reforms. He was keen enough to perceive that the Big Stick policy was an unsatisfactory and dangerous one but he was not keen enough to introduce different and more satisfactory methods. He permitted the procurators to senselessly prosecute and the police to cruelly persecute "Korean radicals." And when the foreign press in Japan, as well as foreign correspondents, gave wide publicity to the methods of the Japanese in Korea, he professed himself to be "greatly astonished over all this meddlesome fuss." He caused foreign newspapers entering Korea to be sorted out and distributed or destroyed according to their "attitude" toward Japan and the Japanese. He could not see the news value of reports upon Japanese methods of colonization and any foreign pressman that gave an impartial and unbiassed account of Japanese methods in Korea under the Terauchi regime was forthwith listed as an "enemy" of Japan. On the other hand, one or two misguided individuals who dwelt upon the "perfidy of the Koreans" and Terauchi's "proper methods of castigation" were promptly adopted as "advisers." In those days of the Big Stick, the Japanese public at large, having been misled by erroneous reports, failed to size up the gravity of events in Korea. They were carefully educated with the fiction that foreigners had no right to "interfere with the internal affairs of a nation", for to criticize was to interfere. Likewise, criticisms in respect of Japanese methods in and *vis-a-vis* China were resented as being "interference in the relations of two neighboring nations." For a long time, the Japanese people at home were misinformed and misled at every point in regard to the methods employed in Korea and the steps taken in and against China.

Typical Japanese Nurses in China

Subtle Propaganda

By subtle propaganda, the Japanese public at large were led to believe that the Koreans were in need of suppression since they were always involved in plots against the Japanese. In very cute ways hints and suggestions were dropped here and there in respect of missionary sympathies toward the Koreans. The missionaries were alleged to be in the service of their home capitalists and, in order to boost the products of their home manufacturers, they made it a point at all times to undermine the prestige of Japan so as to create ill-will against the Japanese. In the height of the anti-Japanese feeling in China, following the presentation of the Twenty One Demands, much the same sort of propaganda was let loose. Japanese-owned Chinese-language organs called upon "our brothers" to be wary of the teachings of the missionaries. "Professing themselves to be the exponents of the tenets of Jesus," one such organ declared, "these missionaries are in reality sent out to this country to spy upon our trading activities, etc.,—how, then, are we to believe such teachers?" While the English-language organs were counselling the advisability of closer Japanese-American, Japanese-British and Japanese-Chinese relations on the one hand, the Chinese-language organs, on the other, endeavored their utmost to point out the futility of the Chinese relying upon the foreigners, other than Japanese, to co-operate with them. It was

never expected that there were foreigners who could read Chinese, at least well enough to understand the contents of Chinese newspapers. The Japanese, being poor linguists themselves, usually believe that foreigners are likewise—hence, very often, remarks are passed of a very derogatory nature towards foreigners in the presence of foreigners themselves. In the days of the intervention in Siberia, the writer had occasion to travel from Tientsin to Harbin on business. Between Mukden and Changchun, two Japanese gendarmes boarded the railway carriage in which the writer was travelling. In due course, the following dialogue ensued between them:—

Gendarme "A.": "I wonder who this fellow is; I wonder if he is an American or a Russian."

Gendarme "B.": "I dont't know I am sure; suppose we ask this fellow to show his passport.

Gendarme "A.": "You had better ask the fellow to show his passport since you know English better that I do."

Gendarme "B.": "But suppose the fellow should refuse to show his passport."

A Hissed Apology

At this juncture, much to the discomfiture of these two worthies, the writer butted in, in Japanese: "Excuse me, gentlemen, if you are referring to me, I must say my nationality is no concern of yours; whereas, to show you my passport is out of the question, since Manchuria does not yet belong to Japan and I do not recognize your authority. If you do not express your regret for using the word 'fellow' in referring to a perfect stranger, I shall report this incident to your superior officer." The two men promptly bowed, hissed their apologies, and left the train at the next stop. The word "fellow" in Japanese ("yaro") is considered vulgar and disrespectful in Japan and the writer has seen many a scrap at the mere utterance of this word. Indeed, the Japanese Metropolitan police are enjoined not to use it any longer, nor the term "Oi—oi!" (or "Say—you!") In fairness to all concerned, however, the writer must state that the foregoing was the first and only unsavory experience he had ever had with Japanese soldiers, they being, on the whole, courteous and ever anxious to be helpful and polite toward civilians, in contradistinction to the overlording attitude of the Chinese soldiery whose average idea of the civilian population is that they are there to be plucked! The writer has never seen Japanese soldiers entering theatres without admission tickets, nor has he ever seen them demanding to be fed in restaurants free of charge. They do not crowd into railway compartments, ousting the civilian passengers from their seats nor do Japanese military officers employ body-guards for the purpose of bullying all and sundry within striking distance.

In the height of the anti-Japanese feeling in China at the time of the Twenty One Demands, a Japanese-owned Chinese language organ at Hankow wrote:—

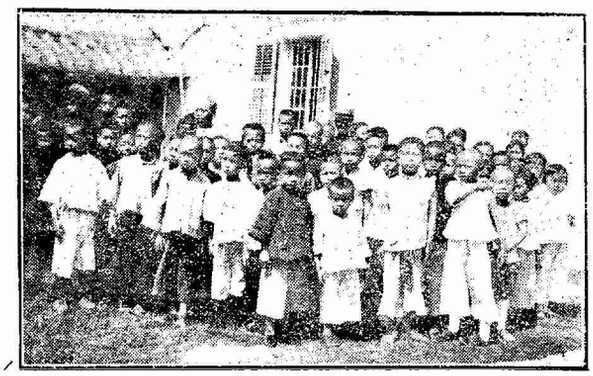
"Brothers! why all these frenzy and fury toward peoples of the same race? Are not the Chinese and the Japanese from the same stock? Is it likely that there could be greater co-

Japanese Hospital at Swatow, one of Several in South China Supported by the Government of Formosa. Note Chinese Nationalist Officers Leaving the Institution after Treatment.

operation between Westerners and Asiatics than between Asiatics and Asiatics? Brothers! Let us not tickle the pride of the whites by relying upon them to settle the differences existing between us and the Japanese. Why drag in these ever-grabbing Whites and give them a chance to suck our blood further?"

Up to the time of the Washington Conference, the Japanese government entirely relied upon its subsidized organs in Japan and China to build up a goodwill towards Japan but at the termination of the Washington Conference it realized that goodwill could never be successfully built up on unsatisfactory propaganda. Thereafter, the Japanese government withdrew its subsidy from most of its publications in China and then launched into a programme of cultural work. Schools were either established or existing ones subsidized, for Japanese and Chinese students alike; and in Manchuria special efforts were made to educate large numbers of Chinese youths. Scholarships were introduced for Japanese students pursuing their Chinese studies and facilities were granted to those who had not the means to carry on independently. The best teachers available were got together and assigned to various Japanese educational institutions in China and they were encouraged in every way to stimulate the interest of Chinese youths in Japanese educational institutions. The Japanese firms in China were encouraged to offer preference to students of these institutions when filling vacancies in their staffs. In Manchuria, the South Manchuria Railway was made to finance these educational institutions whereas in South China the government of Formosa was entrusted with the development of Japanese cultural work. In North and Central China other methods were employed. Needless to say, the Japanese government has achieved by far the greatest success in this entirely different propaganda work since the Washington Conference than newspaper propaganda had ever achieved prior to this time.

The writer has had occasion to inspect various Japanese educational institutions in China and it must be stated they compare very favorably with such institutions abroad. They have very well laid out programmes, whereas great stress is



Chinese School-Children at Swatow Awaiting To Be Vaccinated at the Japanese Hospital.

laid upon the necessity of sports. Some of the best Japanese tennis players and baseballers are teachers and students in Japanese educational institutions in China and the champion Japanese ice skater is attached to a Japanese institution at Antung. Students are encouraged in every way to become technical men and successful students are sent to Japan to complete their studies. Emerging from the Universities or Colleges, they are promptly absorbed by the mills, factories and dockyards for the finishing touch. The writer is personally acquainted with a number of Chinese whose education has been completed under Japanese auspices and he has found them not only to be experienced in their particular line but highly enthusiastic over their work. Unquestionably, the Japanese government is entitled to be gratified with the excellent results achieved in China since the introduction of the new programme at the termination of the Washington Conference. What a pity it had not paid less attention to newspaper propaganda before! Said a Japanese physician at Dairen to the writer not so long ago:—"If we had paid more attention to cultural work in China before, and endeavored our utmost to gain the confidence of the Chinese by means of friendly and neighborly deeds, there would never have been much of the rancor we have witnessed in recent years from the part of the Chinese."

In addition to educational institutions, the Japanese maintain hospitals in China. These are well patronized by Chinese, and some are run at a loss, medical treatment is given at what is practically a nominal fee whereas prescriptions are dispensed at a few cents. There is no doubt that in hospital work the Japanese have copied some of the methods of the missionaries in China. As in the case of educational institutions, hospital work is divided into zones. In Manchuria, the South Manchuria Railway acts as the financing medium, whereas in South China, the Government of Formosa plays an important if not the sole role. In such places as Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Canton, the Japanese hospitals and dispensaries are frequented by large numbers of Chinese patients and, needless to say, each cure effected is a potential advertisement for the hospital concerned. Southern Chinese, when sick, first resort to their own herb-and-insect medicines. If they think the sickness is heavy enough to require the attendance of a doctor, they invariably send for their own

herb-and-insect man first. It is only when the latter has not been able to effect an improvement in the patient's condition that modern medical science is resorted to. Naturally, the Japanese hospitals are keen at all times to send their patients away, singing the praises of Japanese medical and surgical prowess. As already said, each patient cured becomes a source of advertisement. In South China, as in Manchuria, the Japanese hospitals are crowded from opening time until closing time with Chinese in all walks of life. In the wards, from 90 to 95 percent of the patients are Chinese. The rest are Japanese with one or two foreigners from time to time. No facilities are extended to foreign practitioners. The moment a patient enters a Japanese hospital, he becomes automatically a subject of treatment from the part of the hospital staff exclusively. Those who are confined in the wards have to supply their own food almost invariably and this arrangement seems to suit the Chinese and Japanese patients very well. Only the foreign patient finds this arrangement rather inconvenient but then foreign patients are seldom admitted. There is not that strict discipline in a Japanese hospital that one finds in a Western institution. While a patient may be giving up the ghost in one section of the building, someone may be playing a noisy Chinese theatrical piece on the gramophone at the other end. But inasmuch as these hospitals cater to Oriental needs, no one feels any harm is done. On the contrary, all are satisfied under the circumstances. The nursing staff is composed of Japanese and native nurses, whereas the medical staff includes native apprentices.

Japanese Cultural Work in Korea

In Korea, as well as in China, the Japanese have made much headway in their cultural work. When Admiral Baron Saito became Governor General of Korea, he caused wholesome reforms to be introduced and in due course the schools and the hospitals fully extended their scope to cater to the needs of the Koreans. In Terauchi's time some effort had already been made to carry on cultural work but the methods employed did not encourage the Koreans very much and they kept on going to the missionary institutions. At the present time, however, the Japanese schools and hospitals are eagerly sought by the Koreans and it is said the missionaries are hard put at times to meet the Japanese competition. How far the present Governor General is going to carry on from where Admiral Saito left off remains to be seen.

Unquestionably, the Japanese are now but in their beginning. In a few years' time from now they will have accomplished wonders in gaining the confidence and good will of the common Chinese people, that is to say if their "positive" policies do not at one period or another make them lose their heads.

It is a well known fact that the Japanese business men in China have played an important part in getting their home government to alter its propaganda methods from the subsidizing of shady publications to engagement in cultural work. They have seen how these subsidized organs have failed to bring about any improvement in Sino-Japanese relations. If anything, these organs have in the main antagonized the Chinese as well as the foreigners in China by rubbing the fur the wrong way. On the other hand, the carrying on of cultural work cannot but tend to develop goodwill. Some Japanese publicist or other has remarked that "the only way to conquer China is by cultural work." Time will tell.

In addition to educational and hospital activities, there are in existence various Sino-Japanese, Korean-Japanese, Formosan-Japanese and Japanese-foreign organizations and clubs whose activities cannot but redound to the benefit of Japan. In their homeland, such institutions as the Rotary Club and the Pan-Pacific Association do a lot towards encouraging a closer intercourse between the Japanese and Westerners, whereas in the United States, the Japan Society, in some mysterious way, finds itself able to arrange for lectures, social functions, regular dinners and so forth at a nominal annual subscription. Moreover, the members are supplied regularly with reading matter concerning Japan and the Japanese. Pro-Japanese Americans of all walks of life are members of the Japan Society and it is hardly necessary to point out that the acquisition of their friendly services is a great asset to the Japanese. Any prominent member of the Society visiting Japan, is usually conducted officially throughout and, of course, shown everything of the best. Members of lesser standing also receive some degree of attention. Moreover, the Society assists the Japanese immensely in various ways, such as introducing prominent Americans to Japanese officials and business men. One is not entitled to criticise all this, however, for it is more or less a legitimate line of endeavor. What one objects to is the line of action of the subsidized newspaper or the paid propagandist. More power, therefore, to the cultural work!

Then, too, the Japanese in China, Korea and Formosa fairly go out of their way to foster sports. In Manchuria, the South Manchuria Railway does its best to stimulate Sino-Japanese participation in sports and it is a well-known fact that the Railway is able, at any time, to put up from amongst the staff the best aggregation of baseballers, tennis-players and skaters ever to be found anywhere in China. Every season, tournaments are arranged of the respective games in which Japanese and Chinese participate alike.

A Hint to Foreign Die-Hards

It would do well for foreign die-hards in China to closely watch all those Japanese cultural activities. And while they are about it, they should not fail to observe the tendency of the average Japanese industrialist to better the social status of his Chinese employees. In years gone by, the average Japanese considered the coolie in the light of a human machine. Now-a-days, however, in order to meet the challenge of organized labor, the average Japanese industrialist and business magnate in China has adopted a few of the methods observed in the United States. The employees are encouraged to form clubs of their own and night schools are operated for their benefit. While the foreign die-hard is busily engaged in the process of "reviling the Chinks" and longing for the return of "the good old days," the Japanese are more and more waking up to the fact that "the good old days" are gone for good, to be replaced by newer methods. Another thing which the higher class of Japanese traders in China have encouraged in recent years is the elimination of the superiority complex on the part of their Japanese employees toward the Chinese. It is said on good authority that this has been brought about at the suggestion of Japanese consular officials in China who in turn must have received the tip from Tokyo. In any case, all Japanese defendants in China prosecuted against in their consular courts for assaulting the Chinese are severely lectured upon the importance of controlling their temper. And the Japanese being by nature very law-abiding, one such lecture is usually enough.

Another thing which Japanese consular officials in China have for a long time endeavored to bring about, is the introduction of special regulations to deal with Japanese smugglers. Under the old system, no Japanese delinquent could be sentenced in Japanese consular courts in China to more than 29 days' imprisonment, or to a fine involving a very nominal sum. "It stands to reason," commented a Japanese consular official on a certain occasion, "that the smuggler should be willing at all times to risk such a light punishment. If he succeeds in getting a shipment through, he is so many thousands to the good; if he does not, it means, at the most, 29 days of confinement in the consular cell. In other words, the risk is small and the profit large." Now-a-days, where the defendant's case is a very serious one, he is sent to Kyushu for trial. This means unnecessary expenditure and delay.

It is becoming more and more evident that both the Japanese officials and the higher class of Japanese in China are doing their best to foster better relations with the Chinese. If the powers-that-be in Tokyo do not eventually lose their heads over "positive" policies and such other things which in the past have unduly antagonized the Chinese against the Japanese, we stand the chance to see Japan more firmly entrenched in China, economically speaking.

Tsingtao, April 26, 1928.

Admiral Bristol Reviews Marines and Navy Men in Shanghai

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet and senior ranking officer of the American forces in the Far East, reviewed the Fourth regiment, U. S. Marine Corps and naval contingents representing the American Asiatic Fleet and the American Yangtsze Patrol, at the Race Course in Shanghai, on the morning of April 26. Admiral Bristol was accompanied by Captain Kenneth L. Castleman, his chief of staff, and Lieut.-Commander Charles J. Wheeler, flag lieutenant. Other officers participating in the review were Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Davis, commanding officer of the Fourth regiment, U. S. M. C., and Admiral Yates Stirling, chief of the Yangtsze Patrol.

Gen. Huang Fu Discusses Provisional Court and Japanese Troops in Shantung

Interviewed on his arrival in Shanghai April 27 by the *Ta Chung* news agency, General Huang Fu, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that no settlement with the French had yet been reached as regards the Nanking incident. As regards the Provisional Court, the Consular Body would be approached with a request for a revision of the agreement as soon as discussions now in progress between the various Ministries and the Government had been completed. Touching on the subject of the Japanese sending troops to Shantung, General Huang stated that Japan's action was an undoubted infringement of China's rights and a thing never to be tolerated in China.

The Rivalry of Russia, China and Japan

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(Reprinted from Current History for February)

ON Nov. 23, 1927, a group of influential Chinese financiers and business men sent a cable to the Chinese Minister at Washington requesting him to present to Secretary of State Kellogg and the American people their resolution opposing loans to the South Manchuria Railway by the Morgan interests, whose alleged intention to make such loans has been the subject of persistent rumors since the recent visit to Japan of Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Co. This action by prominent Chinese business men shows the seriousness of the situation in Manchuria from the purely Chinese point of view. That the Chinese have every reason to be alarmed at that situation is undeniable. The Japanese menace to Chinese interests in Manchuria is clearly outlined in this resolution, which asserts that the South Manchuria Railway is an "imperialistic Japanese political and economic instrument," and that the line is not a commercial enterprise but one used by Japan to promote her aggressive policy in Manchuria and Mongolia.

There are certain areas on the political map of the continents which seem to have been predestined by fate to form entangled knots of conflicting interests and to create international problems, the solution of which is not only fraught with great difficulties, but may even become the cause of a dangerous conflagration. Of such areas a very prominent, if not the ranking, place has been assigned to Manchuria, where the vital interests of three Powers—China, Russia and Japan—are closely interwoven and in their progressive development are bringing about a dangerous situation.

"Manchuria," says a Chinese scholar (Dr. Shuhsi Hsu: *China and Her Political Entity*, 1926), who has recently made a study of that problem, "forms today the only outlet for the Chinese millions of the North." It is for the Chinese people "easily as vital as the throat." Ample evidence in support of the above statement is contained in the facts relating to Manchuria's colonization, beginning from the establishment of the Manchu rule over China (17th century) and extending to our own days.

Originally Manchuria was not Chinese. It was the land of Manchu tribes of nomads which were united about the middle of the sixteenth century by one of their chieftains (Nurhachu), who assumed the title of Emperor. In the next century the Manchus established their rule over China and Manchuria became an extramural part of the Chinese empire. In 1776, in conformity with the fixed policy of the Manchus to isolate their nationals from the Chinese, the latter were forbidden by a special edict, issued by the Emperor Kienlung, to migrate to Manchuria. Those, furthermore, who had settled in the two northern provinces were excluded from that vast and remote part of the country. The imperial edict, however, did not kill the natural tendency of the Chinese to migrate to the north and the prohibitive measures of the Manchu dynasty could not be carried out and proved to be of no avail.

But it was only in the last decade of the century, when Russia started building across Manchuria the Chinese Eastern Railway, that a regular process of colonization of Manchuria by Chinese on a big scale set in. From the following figures this remarkable growth of colonization, covering the period of the last thirty years or so, may be clearly seen: On the eve of the twentieth century the population of the two northern provinces of Manchuria was only about 1,500,000 (the population of Southern Manchuria was at that time about 3,000,000). In 1908 it increased to 5,700,000, in 1919 to 9,000,000 and in 1926 to 13,000,000. The population of the whole of Manchuria amounts at present to 22,000,000. (Some estimates reach as high as 26,000,000.) Thus the population of Manchuria in the last three decades increased five times (from 4,500,000 to 22,000,000), and that of her northern provinces taken alone about eight times and a half (from 1,500,000 to 13,000,000).

Only an insignificant percentage of that population falls to the non-Chinese elements, of which the Japanese, probably the largest foreign element in Manchuria, hardly constitute nine-tenths of 1 per cent. (under 200,000). The great mass of the population is formed by the Chinese, mostly immigrants from Chihli and Shantung.

Attraction of Chinese Labor

Chinese laborers are attracted to Manchuria by the opportunities of finding work in various fields of local industry, such as lumbering, construction, manufacturing and mining, but their predominant number and constant flow to that country are chiefly due to the very favorable perspectives which Manchuria opens to the farmer. Its climate does not undergo sudden changes, the soil of its plains is extremely rich, the slopes of its mountains, especially in the East, are suitable for cultivation. Applying their century-old methods of tilling the soil the persistent and laborious Chinese colonists gradually turned northern Manchuria, where not so long ago only hunting and cattle-breeding were possible, into a cultivated land and make agriculture its basic industry. According to the latest available statistics (1922) northern Manchuria alone yields annually about 62,000,000 tons of agricultural products, of which about 25.6 per cent. goes for export. Yet its farming possibilities are far from being exhausted, as only 33 per cent. of the whole area is under cultivation.

No little time will elapse before Manchuria's capacity as a reservoir for the surplus population of China will be filled up. Although its population has largely increased of late, the average number of inhabitants per square mile in the North reaches the figure of 150, while the density of population in some of China's coastal provinces (Kiangsu, for instance) amounts to 875 men to a square mile.

Such factors as the natural tendency of the Chinese to migrate to the North and the continuous and rapid growth of their numbers in Manchuria, as well as the results of their activity there, explain first, the close economic relationship between the provinces of northern China (Chihli, Shantung), on the one hand and Manchuria on the other, and, secondly, the steady process under which Manchuria is turning into a purely Chinese land, a land inhabited and tilled by the Chinese and depending on the work of their great mass.

China's attitude toward the problem of Manchuria was made clear during the Washington Conference, one of the objects of which was the "consideration of all matters bearing upon the situation of (Pacific and Far Eastern) problems with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East." In the course of the discussions of the three main questions raised by the Chinese delegation in connection with that problem (the presence of Japanese troops and police agencies in Manchuria, the extended term of the Japanese leases of territory and railways in South Manchuria, the unilateral treaties of 1915 growing out of the Twenty-one Demands) a significant statement was made by Dr. Wellington Koo, one of the spokesmen of the delegation. It was, in part, to the following effect:

> Not only does the national safety of China depend upon the safeguarding of Manchuria as an integral portion of the Chinese Republic * * * but also the security of the economic life of the Chinese people depends in a very vital measure on the conservation and development by the surplus capital of the world of the natural and agricultural resources in Manchuria—a region where today an abundance of raw material and food supplies are already accessible to all nations. * * * Moreover, Manchuria is an important outlet for the surplus population from the congested provinces in other parts of China.

The words of the above official statement show in the clearest way how great the importance of Manchuria is for China as a nation.

Russia's Interest

What are Russia's interests in Manchuria? To formulate a correct answer to this question is neither easy nor encouraging. It is not easy, because the unfavorable impression created by the Czarist Government's imperialistic policy toward China with respect to Manchuria still prevails, despite the fact that that policy underwent a fundamental change after the Russo-Japanese war. It is not encouraging because, in view of the communistic propaganda and activities in China of the Soviet Government, aiming at a "world revolution," Russia's legitimate interests may be easily identified with those of the Third International. Speaking, therefore, about Russia's national interests in Manchuria is not unlike pleading in behalf of a lost cause. Nevertheless, the importance of the question justifies an attempt.

That Russia may look upon Manchuria as an outlet for her population, before which lies open an enormous colonization fund in the vast territories of Eastern as well as Western Siberia, is a question which hardly deserves any consideration. Nor is Russia in need of Manchuria's agricultural products, the latter's basic resources, since the fertile regions of the Trans-Baikal and West Siberia provinces not only fully meet the requirements of the population of Siberia, but constitute an important part of Russia's export. The same holds true with regard to the products of the timber industry, which takes second place among North Manchuria's items of export. The mineral resources of Manchuria are chiefly situated in the southern portion of that country and are exploited by the Japanese. Consequently, it is not in colonization, food supply or natural resources, the need of which might explain, if not justify, a policy of expansion, that Russia's interests in Manchuria must be looked for.

To find the explanation we must turn to Russia's need of unimpeded access to the sea and to the problem of her communications in the Far East. The fact that North Manchuria is crossed from end to end by a railway built by Russia with China's consent and forming a vital link of the Great Trans-Siberian line, is the explanation of Russia's national interest in Manchuria—an interest which, regardless of the kind of Government which to be for the moment at the country's helm, can not leave the Russian nation indifferent to the status and eventual fate of Manchuria. The question, therefore, of the importance of Manchuria to Russia may be narrowed down to the importance of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The latter forms the continuation in a straight line of the Great Trans-Siberian Railway and is the shortest way to Vladivostok. By building it across Manchuria Russia was able to shorten the eastern section of the Great Trans-Siberian Railway, between Vladivostok in the east and the Trans-Baikal in the west, a distance of 925 miles, by 400 miles. (The southern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Harbin-Dalny (Japanese Dairen), about 625 miles long, was ceded to Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth, with the exception of the section Harbin-Kuanchentze, about 150 miles. The Japanese portion, Kuanchentze (Changchun)-Dairen, about 475 miles, with branches, is called now the South Manchuria Railway.)

Factor in Economic Development

The role of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as the shortest link between Russia and the Pacific Ocean and as a part of the transit route across two continents, hardly needs to be emphasized. But that the railway also became the fundamental factor of the economic development of Manchuria is a fact which has never been stressed enough. Yet it may be said that the history of the Chinese Eastern Railway is the history of the economic development of Manchuria. The intensive colonization of Manchuria, the bringing together of the far-distant parts of that country, with an area of 365,000 square miles, larger than that of the three Pacific States of the United States (Washington, Oregon and California) taken together, the opening up of her natural resources, were the direct results of the building of the railway. I cite here a few facts and data:

In 1897, when the construction began, there were in northern Manchuria only three districts where colonization was under way, though it was developing very slowly. They were: Tsitsikhar, Hulancheng and Ninguta. The remaining immense stretch of land through which the railway was to pass was inhabited by nomadic, practically independent tribes. The work of railway construction attracted thousands of workers—Chinese coming from the South. After the Boxer rebellion, when the Chinese Eastern was formally opened for traffic (June, 1903), the Chinese administration, having worked out a whole plan of systematic colonization of Manchuria, carried it through step by step in a comparatively short time. This, of course, was possible by making use of the railway.

To what extent the Chinese Eastern Railway contributed to the opening of Manchuria economically may be seen from the following figures (taken from *Northen Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway*, Economic Bureau of the C. E. R., Harbin, 1922), showing the percentage of export and import goods transported by the railway in the period 1906-1921:

	Exports.	Imports.
1906	12.8	30.8
1913	47.6	23.2
1916	30.4	15.1
1920	61.0	15.0
1921	63.6	16.9

(Note—The balance is made up by local transport and transit goods.)

From the above figures it may be seen that exports, or, in other words, products of Manchuria's economic life, steadily increased and in 1921 constituted more than three-fifths of all goods transported by the railway, while the imports were on the decrease and in the last years formed only one-fourth of the exports. This situation developed in Manchuria contrary to the anticipations of the builders of the railway, who had undertaken its construction with the expectation that the main functions of the railway would be transportation of imports and transit goods.

An idea of the general progress of the Chinese Eastern Railway's work may be had by taking note of the following figures: The annual tonnage of goods carried over that railway grew (in thousands of tons) from 250 (1902) to 1,240 (1913), to 2,100 (1921) and to 2.800 (1923); in other words, it increased in twenty-two years more than ten times.

The Chinese Eastern Railway was a costly undertaking for Russia. The funds spent for the construction of the railway reached the imposing sum of $200,000,000. The present cost of the railway, by deducting from the above sum the cost of the southern line (ceded to Japan) and adding to it the expenditures on improvements, plus loans and deficits, is estimated at $600,000,000. (*Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn*, 1926, No. 10.)

The status of the Chinese Eastern Railway at present is determined by a treaty signed in May, 1924, by the Chinese Government and that of Soviet Russia. In view of the fact that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the dictator of Manchuria, had refused to recognize that treaty, a supplementary agreement was concluded in September of the same year, with Peking's consent, between the "Autonomous Government of the Three Eastern Provinces" and the Soviet. In virtue of that agreement the Chinese Eastern Railway was to become an exclusively commercial undertaking, under joint management and control of both China and Russia, and the fate of the railway in future was to depend only on what the two above Power might jointly decide with regard to it.

It is not the purpose of this article to pass upon that agreement, nor upon the present status of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in the zone of which, owing to the conflicts and strained relations between Chang Tso-lin and Soviet authorities, the situation is far from settled. But as soon as conditions in China become normal and a Government comes into power in Peking which will be able to exercise control over Manchuria, the problem of the Chinese Eastern Railway will no doubt be taken up with a view to arriving at a final solution. Whatever that solution may be, one can easily foresee that, on Russia's part, the following two conditions will form the basis of any agreement: (1) That up to the time when the Chinese Eastern is redeemed, or becomes the property of China, Russia's rights of ownership must be recognized, and, (2) That the railway, when it ceases to be Russia's property, shall neither fall into the hands nor under the influence of a "third Power."

Japan's Interest

The vast importance attached to Manchuria by Japan may be clearly seen from the following quotations: "Manchuria," said the spokesman of the delegation at the Washington Conference, "(is) a region where, by reason of its close propinquity to Japan's territory more than anything else, Japan has vital interests in all that relates to her economic life and national safety." "The question of war or peace for Japan," states a Japanese author in a book devoted to the description of Manchuria (A. Kinnouske, *Manchuria*, 1925), "will be settled, not in Japan, nor on the Pacific, * * * but in Manchuria. * * * Japan is about to find in Manchuria the source of life and national peace. For of all the thousand troubles Japan has, two are serious: The lack of food and the lack of vital materials. * * * And Manchuria seems to be the answer to a large extent." "Especially in the Manchurian region," said Premier Tanaka in a recent address expressing his views on China, "where we have the closest connections, Japan cannot tolerate the spread of disorder."

That the above statements are justified by facts and actual conditions the Japanese themselves have been anxious to make clear in interviews, books and addresses. Learning what has been done by Japan in Manchuria one realizes that great indeed are the interests vested by her in that region and similarly great the advantages which she draws or expects to draw from her investments.

No sooner was the Russo-Japanese war over than Japanese money began to flow into Manchuria. To that end the South Manchurian Railway Company, which took over the control of the Changchun-Dairen line, ceded to Japan under the Treaty of Portsmouth, was called into being by an Imperial ordinance in 1906. The company was capitalized first at 200,000,000 yen (about $100,000,000) and later its capitalization was increased to 440,000,000 yen (about $220,000,000), of which the Japanese Government's holdings amounted to 50 per cent. Though nominally a jointstock company, the South Manchuria Railway Company is in fact under complete control of the Imperial Government at Tokio, which appoints its directors. The Chief of Staff of the Japanese armies in the war of 1904-45 (General Kodama) was the first director of the company. Later on that post was held by a former Minister of War (General Terauchi). The South Manchuria Railway Company is looked upon by the Japanese as an "Empire builder" and "by far the biggest fairy mother of Japan's activities in Manchuria."

Under the aegis of the company the Japanese activities developed and grew rapidly. First they were confined to South Manchuria, including the Kwantung leased territory, the lease on which was extended in 1915 to ninety-nine years (up to 2002), but subsequently they were carried over to the northern provinces of Manchuria. It is estimated (*New York Times*, Aug. 18, 1927) that the amount of 1,300,000,000 yen represents the approximate total invested in Manchuria by the Japanese.

Japanese Progress In 22 Years

What are the results of those activities after the twenty-two years which have elapsed since the Russo-Japanese war? Japan controls in Manchuria a modern system of railways, partly owned and leased by her and partly built with Japanese funds, and consisting of lines leading to the three principal ports of South Manchuria (Dairen, Yingkow and

Antung), and of a network of branches, of which two are of special significance. They are sections of proposed lines, one of which will eventually connect South Manchuria with Eastern Mongolia (section Ssupinghai-Taonanfu) and another which will serve as an outlet for Manchuria on the Sea of Japan, at the port of Seishin (section Changchun-Kirin). The great economic as well as strategic importance of those railways for Japan is obvious.

The city of Dairen has been turned into a first-class port, with piers and quays making it possible to berth at one and the same time steamships of a total tonnage of 170,000 tons, and is equipped with modern workshops and warehouses which can house half a million tons of goods. Strategically it presents for Japan an excellent base for action on the mainland.

Railway Company's Mines

The Fushun coal mines, owned by the South Manchuria Railway Company—by far the most important of all the coalfields in Manchuria—yield to Japan daily 17,000 tons. There are also five other coalfields exploited by the Japanese (among them the Yentai mines with a daily output of 400 tons are the largest).

One-half of all the exports through the three South Manchurian ports mentioned above (five years ago the total value of the exports through those ports was estimated at $172,000,000) consists of soya beans, which are the leading agricultural product of Manchuria, not only used largely by the Japanese as food, fertilizer (bean cake) and raw material in many lines of industry (bean oil), but also constituting an international trade commodity. As regards imports, the Japanese share in the importation of cotton piece goods (cotton textiles dominate the imports of Manchuria just as the soya beans dominate the exports) is twice as large as the share of all the other countries taken together.

The net profit of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which, besides railways and coal mines, controls the Anshan mines (iron ore), big oil mills, huge generators of electric power and many other enterprises, amounted (in 1924) to 56,000,000 yen (about $23,000,000).

Thus it may be seen that Manchuria has become in fact a "source of life" for Japan, not only in the sense that she finds there an answer to her question of "lack of food and vital materials," but also for the reason that Manchuria serves the Nippon Empire, which above all is a country of industrial producers, as an outlet for her industries.

In one respect, however, Japan's expectations with regard to Manchuria could not be realized and her aim proved to be a complete failure. These were her expectations to find in Manchuria an outlet for the surplus of her population, increasing 800,000 yearly. This is a fact which is admitted by the Japanese officials in Manchuria themselves. During the last twenty years, according to a statement by Baron Okura, director of the South Manchuria Railway, the increase of Japanese in Manchuria consisted only of 10,000 and the total number of representatives of that nation in Manchuria did not even reach 220,000, which is only about nine-tenths of 1 per cent. of the whole of its population. In this respect a significant remark was added by the Baron: "One cannot compete," he said, "with the Chinese coolies, who poured into Manchuria in such vast numbers that it became necessary to limit the landings at Dairen to 12,000 daily." Thus, despite the great effort made by Japan, Manchuria, which for centuries formed a part of the Chinese Empire *de jure*, has become the land of the Chinese coolie *de facto*.

But if such is the fact, one feels entitled to put the question: Is Japan about to find in Manchuria, in addition to the source of life, also a source of national peace? An affirmative answer to that question, it seems, might be given only if the following conditions existed: (a) If the Chinese nation were reconciled to the fact that Japan is the master of Manchuria; (b) If Russia were indifferent to the Chinese Eastern Railway's fate; (c) If Japan's strategic position in Manchuria were stronger than that of Russia and China, taken together. But of these three conditions the first two, as set out above, do not exist. Nor is the attitude of China and Russia with regard to Manchuria likely to change in future.

Advantage Based on Military Force

As to the third condition, however, there can be no question that it has been firmly established. Japan's indisputable command of Far Eastern seas, her excellent bases and double-tracked railways in Manchuria, enabling her to concentrate quickly large forces south of Harbin and east of Peking, her general military preparedness, are advantages which almost exclude any probability of successful resistance to Japan's will supported by military threat or action. Perhaps no better characterization of Japan's present strategic position has been made than that contained in the following words written by M. J. Sauerwein, Foreign Editor of *Le Matin* (*New York Times*, April 16, 1927), a recent visitor to Manchuria: "When considering the possibility of a war in the Far East one thinks only of Japan. She is the only Power possessing the means to make such a war. It all depends on whether she would find it vital to her interest to take such risk."

Thus the national peace and security, of which Japan claims to have found a source in Manchuria, appears to be based only on one of the three above conditions, that is, on Japan's military strength. Whether national peace based only on military strength may be considered as a peace of permanent nature and contributing to the improvement of international relations is a question which, to say the least, arouses much doubt. At any rate, the general opinion about Manchuria outside of Japan is far from being reassuring and the situation there is regarded as containing "much latent dynamite."

Causes of the Problem

On the strength of all that has been set forth above, a definite conclusion with regard to the Manchurian problem may be reached. It is to the following effect:

The problem of Manchuria has not arisen out of temporary conditions and casual circumstances. Its origin is due to factors which, having for their base irresistible tendencies of normally developing national life, such as the tendency to migrate into regions offering better living conditions (in China's case), or to get over economic difficulties, either in the question of unimpeded communications with the seacoast (in Russia's case), or in that of supply with vital resources and of securing outlets for industrial products (in Japan's case), are working continuously, and, as history teaches, can not be eliminated by imposing injunctions or placing obstacles in their way.

The solution of the problem, therefore, appears to lie in the creation of such conditions in Manchuria as would enable the development of the vital interests of the nations concerned to combine without detriment to any of them. Such conditions, it is obvious, can not be created by mere application of force. They must be attained by establishing a modus vivendi, the basic points of which stand out clearly. They are as follows:

(1) The recognition of China's sovereignty over Manchuria; (2) The solution of the fate of the Chinese Eastern Railway in accordance with the interests of Russia as a nation, which sooner or later is bound to come back to the family of nations; (3) In future no railway construction in Manchuria should be undertaken, the main purpose of which is to serve the interests of a foreign country, or, in other words, the principle should be recognized that the railways in Manchuria must be neither Russian nor Japanese nor of any other nation, but Chinese.

Pan-Pacific Women's Conference Lauded at Union Club Tiffin

More than 200 guests assembled at the Union Club, in Shanghai April 28 on the occasion of the Pan-Pacific Association tiffin held in connection with the forthcoming Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, to be held at Honolulu next summer. There was an exceptionally large attendance of Chinese women, in addition to women from many other nationalities.

The principal speech was made by General Huang Fu, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, who stated in the course of his remarks that it was in the same spirit as the Pan-Pacific Conferences that the Washington Conference of 1919 had been called, from which much had been accomplished. He said he felt, as an increasing number of people in the West were feeling, that it was to Conferences of this kind, where different peoples met together in the same spirit, that the world had to look if it was going to secure peace. But the will to peace would also have to be an outcropping from the common people to shoulder their common responsibility; in the not far distant future the role of the Pacificator would have to be recognized. The scope of the Pacific was vast and its problems complex. They would find it necessary to recall the words of Confucius, "What you do not wish others to do to you, do not do to them."

Other speakers were Mrs. H. C. Mei, who presided, Captain Robert Dollar and Miss Dorothy Wong, chairman of the preparatory committee of the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

Capt. Dollar stated that the way the women of China were stepping forward was one of the great surprises of his life. He had never expected to live to see it. With an emphatic gesture he advised the women to keep the good work up.

Miss Wong's remarks, quite *extempore*, were in the happiest vein. She cited different walks of life in which women had invaded women's sphere, but they were not yet planning to enter the diplomatic service. They were, however, acting, like Lindbergh in the United States, as envoys of good will. Miss Wong paid tribute to the great help that had been given by Miss Eleanor Hinder.

In addition to the speakers above mentioned, there were seated at the speakers' table, Miss A. Viola Smith, Wunze King, U. S. Consul General E. S. Cunningham, and the Rev. E. S. Martensen.

Admiral Bristol, American Naval Diplomat

BY WALTER HIATT

(Reprinted from Current History for February)

ADMIRAL MARK LAMBERT BRISTOL, who was recently appointed Commander-in Chief of our Asiatic fleet after concluding eight years as United States High Commissioner to Turkey, should be regarded as much as a diplomat as a naval officer. The position he now holds, one of the most important of all American foreign posts, involves not only naval responsibilities but commercial and political matters that are vital and of increasing importance. The limits of his command include the Pacific and Indian Oceans and tributary waters from 180 degrees west longitude to 80 degrees east longitude, but not including the Mediterranean Sea or the west coast of Europe or Africa. He is the direct representative of the President, and not under any other civil or military jurisdiction in those waters in so far as his relations are concerned with foreign diplomatic, military and naval representatives.

Born at Glasboro N. J., on April 17, 1868, he graduated from Annapolis in 1887, and advanced through all grades to that of Captain in 1913, seeing service in all parts of the world under sail and steam, in peace and war. His special studies included gunnery, torpedoes and aircraft, and for three years until 1916 he was in charge of the air development of the Navy. Then he was given sea duty convoying troops overseas, and was later in command of a battleship division, besides performing other duties afloat and ashore. In 1919 he received orders to take charge of American Navy vessels in the upper Mediterranean. That Spring Turkey had come into the limelight of the Peace Conference by the renewal of the charges that she was massacring Christians as in 1915, by the million, and Greek troops were hurried to the rescue. The news stirred 80,000,000 Moslems and at least a hundred million Americans, especially those of the backwoods who knew all about the terrible Turk. American interests, lives, missionary schools had to be protected, and Bristol was sent with the usual admonitions not to do anything foolish against the Turks, with whom we had never been at war, yet save those Christian Greeks and Armenians that had not been slain in the book of Ambassador Morgenthau. Congress, on Aug. 10, 1919, voted $100,000,000 for relief and chartered the Near East Relief organization.

Bristol began work on Aug. 12 when he broke the seals of the American Embassy in Constantinople and initiated a certain amount of diplomatic business through the Swedish Legation. Just at this time officers on destroyers under his command started bringing in reports to show that it was the Greeks and not the Turks who seemed to be to blame for the troubles at Smyrna and in its hinterland, that in fact these Greeks had been guilty of disorder and outrage on the very day of their landing, May 14. The facts have since become pretty well understood. It was at this time that I first met Admiral Bristol, and I can still recall his indignation at what he believed had taken place, and his perhaps unspoken determination to put a spoke in the wheels of those men directing rather hideous moves from Paris, under cover of military necessity and grand political gesture.

The American world can hardly yet have forgotten that tremendous sensation on April 24, 1919, when the Italians left the Peace Conference, nor the credit then enjoyed by Venizelos as the cleverest man in Paris, cleverer than Lloyd George or Wilson or Clemenceau or Orlando. The immediate purpose of the dramatic exit of the Italians was to protest against the refusal to give them what had been promised in the Adriatic, including the cities of Trieste and Fiume, asked for by the Serbians, who apparently had Wilson's support. The Italians had dropped their German alliance and sided with the Allies after having received definite promises. Also, by the treaty of St. Jean de Murienne they claimed a foothold in Turkey, room for colonial expansion, including possibly Smyrna. Venizelos at this juncture pressed the claims of Greece, which had deposed Constantine and sided with the Allies in exchange for promises of large slices of territory. He suggested Greece be also given a slice of that Smyrna territory, as the way out of many difficulties confronting the conference.

The Near East has been the scene of wars since early Greek and Roman times, with Armenians, Tartars, Saracens, Islamic nations or tribes, Christian Crusaders, all shifting in and out of the picture, with the Turks finally dominant and at one time menacing Europe, reaching almost to Vienna. Not only Constantinople but Smyrna had been many times burned, looted, razed, during these wars of rivalry. Until the rise of Russia, Europe had always been uneasy about the Turkish power. With the decline of the Turks there had risen little new nations in the Balkans, made out of Turkish remnants, and their animosities and disputes had kept the peace of Europe unsettled—in fact, had precipitated the World War. The rise of the Germans and an attempt to form a Central European and Turkish combination that would extend the Bagdad railway so as to menace the British in India had led to a Franco-Russian-British alliance. In 1907 Russia and Great Britain agreed to drop their mutual antagonisms in Central Asia, and when the right time came to cut up the Turkish Empire and specifically give to Russia the long-coveted water outlet at Constantinople. The fall of the Czar and the Russian revolution of 1917 had vitiated that agreement, but Great Britain thought she could secure her ends alone. Minor considerations were French, Italian and Greek interests. There were also all sorts of ancillary interests—oil in Mosul and Baku, French historical prestige, the burning eagerness of Greece to play the role of a larger nation with larger territories, the real need of Italy for lands for her excess population. The Turks were a defeated people and therefore their armistice at Mudros of Oct. 30, 1918, which did not grant an Allied troop occupation, was but another scrap of paper. Here, then, we have the motives actuating that Greek occupation of Smyrna. The British, too, were conducting a left-handed war against the Bolsheviki in South Russia, pouring troops into Constantinople, using it as a base for lines of communication that were strung out almost to India by way of the Caspian Sea. The help of the Greeks meant strengthening tools that might later be useful as a bulwark to British dominance at Constantinople. So for these reasons, and as a sop to Christian opinion, there was drummed up the charge of fresh Christian massacres by the Turks.

Danger of New War

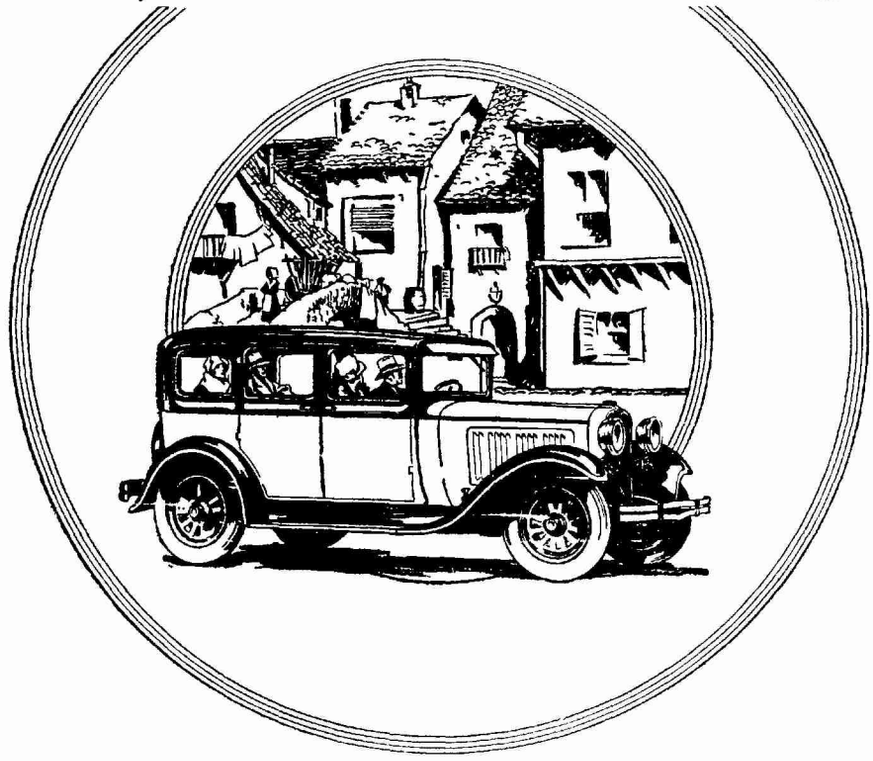
Much of this by-play Bristol understood. He saw clearly that it was not morally right, and also that it would not work in either a political or military sense. Then there was the menace to American political and commercial interests if these lands ceased to be free, if another nation or nations obtained the strangle-hold on this bait of the world that Germany had been seeking. What Bristol saw was a new war starting at the very moment when humanity was breathing prayers of thanks that the war to end wars was over. If Bristol had been a cynical diplomat, dealing in wise saws, polite notes, heartless hindsight, a brutal forerunner of more brutal armies, he might have kept still and deferred to the all-wise Peace Conference. Gradually there began to appear in the press statements about the true character of the Greek occupation. No doubt Bristol, too, sent so many dispatches to the State Department, though his position was then not official, that in the flood of reports then deluging that department from all quarters by those trying to save the world, his must have caused some remark. Finally, at American instigation, an Allied and Associate inquiry was ordered into the methods used by the Greeks. It was regarded as a detail by those busy, overworked men in Paris and London. Moreover, Lloyd George had been offering nations all over Europe a mandate over Armenia. Eventually this offer was also made to the United States, with Turkey thrown in, and a little thing like an inquiry could do no harm, perhaps conciliate this American nation which might be secured as a back-stop to British lines against Russia.

Bristol was made President of the Committee of Inquiry. Because that report was so long suppressed, a few lines of its text may be given. A bulky document, its findings occupied some eight typed pages, the first part placing the responsibility, the other presenting the conclusions of the committee.

In Part I the first section is categorical: "The inquiry has proved that since the armistice the general situation of the Christians in the vilayet of Aidin has been satisfactory. Their safety has not been menaced. If the order of occupation of Smyrna was given by the Peace Conference in consequence of inexact information, the first responsibility of the events lies with the individuals or the Governments which established or transmitted, without verifying it, information of this kind." Section 2 then goes on: "The initial cause of the events must be sought for in religious hatred. The Greeks have done nothing to prevent manifestations of it. Their occupation, far from appearing like the execution of a civilizing mission, immediately assumed the aspect of a conquest and a crusade." And so on for eight sections examining causes and assigning blame.

In Part II (the conclusions) Section 1 reads: "The situation created in Smyrna and in the vilayet of Aidin by the occupation is a false one, because * * * it is incompatible in its present form with the return of order and peace of which the populations, threatened by famine, have great need." Under Section 2, Clause *c*, is found this statement and warning: "It is the duty of the Committee of Inquiry to observe that the Turkish national sentiment, which has already manifested its resistance, will not accept this annexation. It will only yield to force, that is to say, before a military expedition,

The VICTORY SIX



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which Greece alone could not lead with any chance of success." The report concludes with the recommendation that the Greeks be relieved of this occupation, looking, of course to annexation of the territory to Greece. It was signed by Bristol, by General Bunoust of France, General Hare of Great Britain and General Dall-Olio of Italy.

The report in some quarters, particularly British, was regarded almost as an act of defiance of the Peace Conference, and before it was signed many influences were brought to bear on the signatories either to withhold their signatures or pigeonhole the report in some manner. When this could not be done, the next best thing was done; it was not acted upon. Venizelos objected to its publication on the ground that no Greek had sat on the committee. Repeated efforts in the British Parliament to have it published were blocked. As late as March, 1922, the point was raised in that body, but then it was too late. The report had been justified by events.

Some of Bristol's messages to the State Department concerning this occupation and the agitation led by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, then spoken of as a "bandit," found their way into the hands of General Harbord, who was sent in September, 1919, to report on a possible joint Armenian and Turkish mandate. Bristol's words were eloquent of approaching disaster: "The events at Smyrna have cheapened every Christian life in Turkey * * * The moral responsibility for the present unrest is very heavy on foreign Powers * * * political conditions shriek with misery, ruin, starvation * * * of bestial brutality unrestrained by God or man * * * Asia Minor today is nothing but a vast heap of ruins * * * Misdeeds such as to make the conscience of mankind shudder with horror forever."

In despair Bristol saw in this new war the wreck of commerce in Turkey, the ruin of a Greece made rich by the war, fresh trouble food for the Russian Bolsheviki. During those hot, busy weeks in Smyrna, in travel by land and sea to the confines of Persia, he had looked upon vineyards in destruction, beyond mountains where quivered the silvery olive leaf, seen once smiling valleys of homes, beheld a vision of atrocity, rape, homes asunder, new Niobes crouching. His military sense told him a new war in that spacious hinterland meant Greek defeat, meant the withdrawal of Turkish troops keeping order against Russia and wild tribes on the frontiers. His cables to the State Department rang with religious fervor to save the land. Why send out relief workers, spend millions of dollars like water, unload ships that had been filled with the savings of a kind people, if a new war was to nullify this good?

Branded as "Pro-Turk"

Sent out originally to stay a few months, toward the end of 1919 he was made an official United States High Commissioner. Locally, the British went their way, snarled at by the French, the Italians, the Turks.

Incidentally, Bristol was ironically, spitefully classed as proTurk, though he was trying to save the Greek nation. He whose influence with the Turks, glad to have one honest heart to deal with, was making American relief work possible, saving Greeks and Armenians from robbery and natural persecution, was slandered as anti-Armenian, as anti-missionary, anti-relief. In mean petty ways he was made to feel the anti-British stigma. For example, the British seized a fine radio station near Constantinople which had been built by the Germans and American messages were not transmitted by it until some thoughtful radio operator of one of the American Navy vessels put on such high power currents that no radio messages of any kind could be sent. Bristol was sometimes annoyed, angered or hurt by these rumors, but he was ever ready to help those floods of refugees, particularly those of Russia, who came in by ship, by small boat, fleeing their forbidden homes. Nor was he ever the martinet with the officers and men of the Navy. It was a wild land, of many distractions and the doings of bluejackets ashore would never quite pass muster. Bristol saw, smiled, was tolerant and kept the bigger issues before him.

By 1920 America had lost interest in the war. It was the relapse. She was going home, to forget the war and Europe, and in this mood Bristol's hopes of any American help, other than that of relief, faded. He had to carry on alone, see that circle of disaster widen daily, watch the efforts of the British narrow to a mean struggle to hold Mosul oil, perhaps to push the Greeks to a lame victory overthe Turks. The Bolsheviki gradually absorbed those halfdozen republics formed around the Black Sea. American business, all business, declined to almost nothing. Persia was lost to law and order. Starvation stalked in the land. In April, 1920, Kemal declared war on the British. The Turks under Kemal gradually became more powerful. There were little wars on every hilltop. Thrace was laid low. So was the Crimea. Bandits seemed to rule every valley. French troops were massacred at Malatia and in Cicilia. At Athens, in November, 1920, Venizelos lost the elections and fled, leaving dreams and glory behind, Constantine returned in a shriek of applause, took up the fallen sceptre, gambled again in Asia Minor, and finally lost in September, 1921, to the Turks at Sakkaria. His gallant evezons retreated and were slain as they fled.

Pitiful details of the time have been left in another suppressed report, one made by Miss Florence Billings and Miss Annie T. Allen, both engaged in relief and missionary work. Miss Allen, who had spent her life in Turkey, died a little later at Sivas of typhus fever in the American Mission home, and was not murdered by the Turks as was reported at the time. Their report on certain destroyed villages in the Turkish war zone is a grim chronicle telling of what was seen in village after village. Thus, at Kozaghaj, a village of 200 houses of which 196 were burned: "This was a large, prosperous village, its wealth lying in its grape vineyards. Many of the houses had been three stories. At the entrance was a pleasant open square with trees and a fountain. The walls of the village badly destroyed, of the mosque only the minaret left. As the villagers were escaping, some of the women were seized and violated. The young men were killed in an attempt to shield the women. * * * Everywhere robbing, beating, murder, lust, rape, racial hatred."

The events crowd now as in an old Greek tragedy where the results have been carefully laid in the premises. Smyrna is burned during the final Greek retreat of a year later, and the cry, so false and foolish, of a new Turk massacre goes up. In any case, the place is a madhouse and it perishes under the cloud of madness which set Greek troops there in May, 1919. There is consternation in London, with brief mouthings of politicians, struttings from brave British troops before Chanak. Lloyd George comes to his political fall, deposed Constantine a little later dies of a broken heart at Palermo, the Sultan flees. At Constantinople there is a pandemonium of joy, outbreaks of Turks, with Bristol the saddest and wisest and only influential man there. He is no longer the man who was anti-something. He is known as the friend of everybody, the most popular man within 1,500 miles. When the peace negotiations between the Allies and the Turks begin in late 1922, at Lausanne, Bristol is there, patient as a Turk, conciliatory, smoothing out difficulties for all. That delayed peace was signed in July, 1923.

Commenting on the rivalry and discredit of the Near East policies of the Powers preceding the World War, Sir Edward Grey wrote in his memoirs: "What has become of all this rivalry, this struggle for prestige and for gain? The thrones of Berlin, Vienna, Moscow are empty. * * * It would be distorting true perspective to say that the lack of idealism in Near East policy was the cause of all this disaster; but it may be fairly said that it was a symptom of things that were the cause, and it was from the Near East that came the flash which fired the train of dire consequences." Nevertheless, after the great war was over, the same forces, despite the practical idealism of a Bristol, wrought new ruin. All the favored solutions for the Straits were overboard. A billion dollars of money, two to three millions of lives, infinite suffering, might have been saved. A prosperous Turkey, perhaps a free Armenia, might have arisen. Fewer troubles in Smyrna, many others elsewhere, more virtue in American relief, might have come if a little plain common sense and idealism had been applied.

Views on World Politics

Though it is hard to induce him to discuss larger issues, he naturally has views. Speaking, for instance, of one phase of our national life, he says: "The United States was born of a venture in foreign trade. Whether we personally approve of it or not, each and every one of us are in foreign trade all the time, and to trade abroad profitably we must learn how to gain and hold it." His attitude toward foreign trade used frequently to express itself in the way he sent American business men about on navy ships, up and down the Black Sea and elsewhere, when passenger or freight vessels were not available and the navy ships had errands in the same direction. Again, Admiral Bristol did not bring away from the Near East any fear that the rule of the few in Russia would spread far, nor any to white domination. Taking Turkey as an example, he is sure that the old pan-Islamic movement and another involving a union of Mohammedan peoples have not taken root. Such problems seem to loom very large on the Far East horizon. "The mistake many thinkers make is to regard all non-white peoples as in one great union, whereas their differences are more bitter than those among white peoples." At that, "I have ceased to be a prophet," said Admiral Bristol. "The great lesson of the East is patience, the realization that if you plan carefully and wait long enough you will get what you are planning for. If world peace is to be maintained, if we are to avoid suicidal wars, there must be a keener consciousness of the fact that people are just people the world around, sticking closer to the old international conception of a family of nations. As Americans we have the great duty to continue actively to exercise our moral credit and character."

A queer lot, these men who go to sea in the navy, and get seasoned out of theory by the constant presence of fact. They can never forget for an instant that if a ship of 20-foot draft goes into a 19-foot depth, she just be wrecked.

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(*Continued from page 280 column 1*)

industrial topics, we shall compile commercial and industrial statistics as well as reports giving the results of investigations made in regard to commercial and industrial enterprises or other matters in connection therewith.

9.—From time to time we shall appoint Trade Commissioners to be stationed in various trade centres abroad, and where special cases arise we shall appoint Special Commissioners on a specific commission for the purpose of acquiring firsthand information in regard to commercial and industrial conditions in the foreign countries, thus enabling our merchants and industrialists to formulate plans with an accurate knowledge of conditions abroad.

Protect Compatriots

10.—We shall take steps to afford due protection to our overseas compatriots engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits and provide them with various facilities so that they will avail themselves of the experience abroad to take an active part in the commercial and industrial development of their Fatherland.

11.—We shall promote national enterprises on a large scale in the realm of commerce and industries, give due support to the movement of reducing the army along practical lines, and carry out the scheme of our great leader providing for the dual usefulness of the soldier in combining industrial activities with his military training. But in cases where private commercial and industrial enterprises have been launched with a fair measure of success, such enterprises will be left in private hands in order to avoid a conflict of identical aims.

12.—We shall promote Sinoforeign friendship and commercial intercourse and acting within the sphere of reciprocal and equal treatment and due recognition of the sovereign rights of our country and its legislative authority we shall welcome the employment of foreign capital for the greater promotion of commercial and industrial enterprises of exceptional dimensions.

13.—We shall institute a system of rigid inspection of the raw materials and finished products that go to make up the export trade of our country in order to suppress all attempts in the form of fraudulent substitution. We shall promote the establishment of banking institutions to handle the financial transactions with foreigners abroad, increase the facilities for transportation, and organize an adequate system of publicity to popularize Chinese merchandise abroad in order that our country will be able to conduct a volume of export trade that shows signs of marked progress.

Establish Standards

14.—We shall establish the requisite standards for instituting a system of thorough inspection of imported goods with a view to exercising our rights of suppression of all goods that are below the standards set or goods that by their very nature demand strict prohibition.

15.—We shall take steps to standardise the weights and measures of our country, and establish depots for the manufacture of such standardized instruments, and taking into consideration the varying circumstances of different localities we shall successively enforce the new ruling in order that within as short a time as possible the reform will be effected all over the Republic.

16.—We shall endeavor to assemble the products of our own country and the foreign countries in order to establish a number of Domestic Industrial Expositions and International Commercial Museums for the enlightenment of our people. Preparations will be made for the organization of an elaborate National Reconstruction Commemorative Exhibition.

In conclusion I should like to say that in mapping out the above outline of the working programme of my Ministry I have been actuated by the single motive of furthering the ideals of economic democracy and healthy industrial expansion, seeking simultaneously the abolition of all vexatious taxation of an oppressive character and the revision of commercial treaties on the basis of equality in order that on the one hand due protection may be given to existing enterprises while affording encouragement for the exercise of greater initiative, and on the other hand the economic welfare of the people may be stabilised and the well-being of the laboring classes may be assured. With capital and labor getting closer together in a spirit of co-operation in order to maintain and foster the spirit of industrial enterprise, and with the cultivation of the spirit of international co-operation by means of the application of the principles of Sino-foreign good-will to commercial endeavor, we may well look forward to the day when as a result of these successive measures we shall see our nation consolidated in its initial stages of reconstruction. I hope that I shall be favored with the enlightened views of kind and candid critics at home and abroad.

Organic Entity

There is one more point that I wish to emphasize, and it is

(*Continued at foot of next column*)

(*Continued from page 280 column 2*)

much that the rate should be at a certain figure as that there should be no confusion, no multiple taxation, no rebates to his competitors. Our plan, consolidation—one tax on one commodity—will produce system and evenness. By supporting this system, the Chinese and foreign merchants can assist the Ministry of Finance to end confusion in taxation.

Not Working For Peking

Now, gentlemen, you may perhaps feel that we have not always agreed with some of your conclusions with regard to fiscal measures. I have particularly opposed a tariff conference with the Northerners and the position of our soldiers at the front to-day fully justifies my opposition. That question can best be discussed when we have reached Peking. The attempt to involve us in a discussion prematurely was solely in the interest of Peking politicians and I am not working in the interest of Peking. Similarly, there are some obstacles in the settlement of the salt question. But these broader issues, which involve relationships with the foreign Powers, can undoubtedly be much more satisfactorily handled when we shall have defeated the northern militarists and when it is evident that the country is being unified. But whether you have particular views on these subjects or not, you are bound to be in constant relationship with us so far as your daily business is concerned, because every business is affected by taxation and therefore I speak to you with such utter frankness when I say that the elimination of waste and confusion from the collection of taxes is as much to your advantage as it is to ours. You may resort to technicalties to oppose the systematization of taxes, but you do so to your detriment, for it will cost you more in the end. It is almost primitive to have to resay this; yet there are those in China, Chinese and foreigners alike, who prefer the old ways because they are used to them, even if their own experience and wisdom dictates a modern course.

There is one other subject I want to touch upon and then I shall be through. There is the natural criticism that no matter how modern and efficient we may become in the collection of taxes, we have done nothing to control the disbursement of revenues. Gentlemen, we must, first prove that we can increase the revenues, while reducing the amount paid in actual taxes, before we can begin to attack the extravagance and lack of system which is evident in the disbursements of revenues. You must realize that we take our wars seriously. We are throwing money and men into the fight with almost heart-breaking extravagance because we want to make this a fight to the finish. Every one is weary of these civil wars. The country wants to rest and to enter upon a reconstructive period. But there can be no rest as long as feudal lords are everywhere maintaining huge armies which they trek across the country to suit their convenience. We have to destroy these feudal armies and we have to provide for the return to civilian life of some of our own armies. When you were fighting your owns wars, you never stinted to achieve victory. We feel exactly the same way about it and we hope for that decisive victory which will bring peace. This is not an idle hope. When that day comes, we shall apply modern methods to disbursements as we are now applying them to collections. To interfere with the usual machinery at this moment might affect our military operations and frankly, we do not care to take the risk. The present conditions on our three fronts are most satisfactory. We believe that we shall reach Peking and that much sooner than we had expected. And I do not regard myself as over-optimistic when I say, in conclusion, that the Second Stage of the Revolution, the stage of reconstruction is not far distant.

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this. Hitherto we have witnessed the standing complaint that a barrier of estrangement has existed between the merchants and the governing authorities. What I earnestly hope is that we shall all realise that our national economic structure is something to be treated as an organic entity of indivisible unity so much so that the sensitiveness of any part, however small, permeates the whole. With this thought in mind I may say that the same obligation devolves upon the shoulders of the Government, society, the merchants and the workers all of whom stand on a common platform, namely, their first duty is to discharge their respective functions in a most conscientious manner, they should see in active co-operation the soul of the success of their undertaking, they should be so self-denying as to place first and foremost the interests of the public, they should in letter and spirit bear out the fact that "Honesty is the best policy," and by giving mutual encouragement and bearing collective responsibilities in a spirit of disinterestedness, they will be bound to succeed in bringing about the complete fulfilment of aims embodied in this manifesto which will be as much a source of joy to capital and labor as it will be a cause for universal exultation over the inauguration of a new era in the industrial history of our country. Dear fellow-countrymen, let us unitedly exert ourselves with indefatigable zeal to make our nation great commercially and industrially."

Chamber Refuses Rea's Request for Propaganda Funds

According to the *Bulletin* of the American Chamber of Commerce for April, the Board of Directors of the Chamber has declined to provide George Bronson Rea, the Chamber's Washington representative with funds for propaganda purposes in the United States. The report in the *Bulletin* stated, "A cable was sent to George Bronson Rea in Washington to the effect that the Chamber had no funds whatsoever for propaganda work."

In the annual report presented to the membership of the Chamber at the annual meeting on April 20, C. H. French, chairman of the Chamber announced that George Bronson Rea "an accredited member of the Chamber, and, in the interest of Chinese-American trade, has volunteered his services *without compensation and without any expense whatever*, to the Chamber, as its representative in the American Capital." In reference to the matter of publicity in general, Mr. French stated that "except for an expenditure of Mex. $1,421," the only publicity undertaken by the Chamber had been in connection with the monthly *Bulletin*.

Mr. Rea, who has volunteered to represent the American Chamber in Washington, "*without compensation, and without any expense whatsoever to the Chamber*," is the publisher of an engineering journal in Shanghai which, since the Paris Peace Conference, has been devoted largely to the propagation of a "strong" Japanese policy toward China and the encouragement of Japanese-American cooperation in the exploitation of China. Since his return to the United States several months ago Mr. Rea has been delivering lectures urging a "strong" American policy toward China and cooperation between America, Japan and Great Britain in resistance to China's demands for treaty revision.

Shanghai Municipal Committee Memberships Are Announced

The Shanghai Municipal Council announces that Stirling Fessenden has been re-elected Chairman, and A. D. Bell re-elected Vice-Chairman.

The membership in the various Committees has been allocated as follows.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. S. Fessenden, A. D. Bell, T. Funatsu, B. C. M Johnston, V. G. Lyman, Tsuyee Pei and Z. C. Zing.

Watch Committee.—Messrs. V. G. Lyman, K. Fukushima, J. J. Paterson, D. S. Chen and S. L. Hsu.

Works Committee.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, H. E. Arnhold, W. P. Lambe and L. T. Yuan.

Staff Committee.—Messrs. V. G. Lyman, B. C. M. Johnston, J. J. Paterson and Li Ming.

Public Utilities Committee.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, B. C. M. Johnston, W. P. Lambe, S. U. Zau and K. H. Ling.

Health Committee.—Dr. E. L. Marsh, Dr. F. M. Neild, Messrs. J. J. Paterson, L. C. Chien and S. L. Hsu.

Peking Also Protests Against Japanese Troops in Shantung

Lo Wen-kan, Peking Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent the following protest to the Japanese Minister April 20—"I am in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Wang Yung-pao, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, stating that the Japanese Government is reported to have decided, at a Cabinet meeting, to despatch troops to Shantung for the second time. I beg to remind Your Excellency that when the Japanese Government sent troops to the Tsingtao and Tsinan regions in June last year, the Foreign Ministry of our Government repeatedly protested against the action and upon their withdrawal in September it sent a Memorandum to Your Excellency expressing the hope that the Japanese Government would refrain from taking such an erratic action in future. In view of the report from Mr. Wang Yung-pao, I request Your Excellency immediately to convey this message to your Home Government and move your Government, if it has really decided to despatch troops, to rescind the decision so as to further the friendly relations between the two countries."

Y. M. C. A. Work in Shanghai Lauded by Former British Commander

Major General Duncan, formerly in command of the British Forces in Shanghai, presided at a Y. M. C. A. luncheon in London April 27 in honor of Dr. David Yui, general secretary of the Chinese National Committee of the Association. Gen. Duncan paid a tribute to the Y. M. C. A. work done in Shanghai on behalf of the British troops. In his speech Dr. Yui expounded the aims of the Nationalists and stated that China wanted the missionaries back, but they would have to adjust themselves to the new conditions which had arisen.

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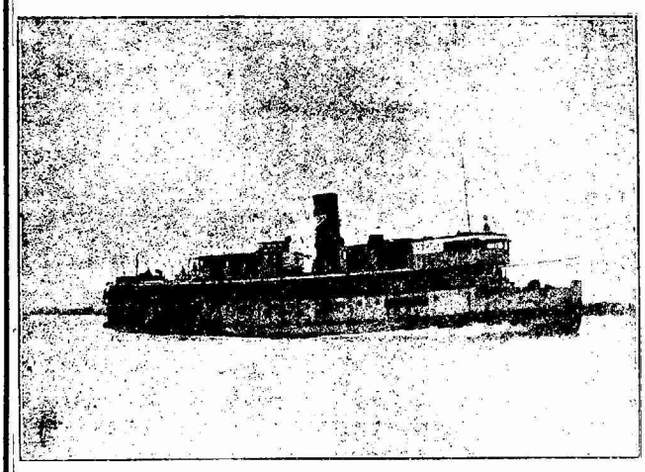

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Men and Events

Herman Davidoff, fur buyer of Nova Trading Co. of New York, arrived in Shanghai last week.

The China Fibre Container Co. was incorporated under the Federal Trade Act as of April 17.

It is announced from England that Sir Frederick Whyte, who was in China last year, plans to return here in the near future.

Elbridge Gale of Boston, who graduated from Harvard recently, is in Shanghai at present, in the course of a tour around the world.

A Chinese arrested in the French Concession Shanghai last week on suspicion of being an armed robber was found to be wearing a bullet-proof vest.

The Musical Association of Shanghai College gave the eighth concert of a series at Martyrs Memorial Hall in Shanghai on the evening of April 28.

Miss Eleanor Longfellow, sister of H. B. Longfellow of the Dollar Co., is due back in Shanghai shortly after an extended holiday in California.

Ku Hung-ming, noted Chinese scholar and for 17 years secretary to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, Wuchang, died at Peking, April 30, at the age of 72.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sawyer of the American Consulate General, Shanghai, their dunghter, and Miss Cody, will shortly proceed to Unzen, Japan, on holiday.

N. L. Han, president of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, entertained Captain and Mrs. Robert Dollar and upwards of thirty other guests at his residence April 25.

The trial of David Duff on a charge of embezzling Tls. 18,000 from the Oil Export Co., Shanghai, of which he was manager, was commenced in the U. S. Court for China May 1.

Henry W. Kinney, publicity manager of the South Manchuria Railway Co., passed through Shanghai during the week, returning to his duties at Dairen after a trip to Manila and South China cities.

The formal opening of the Foreign Young Men's Christian Association building in Bubbling Well road, Shanghai, was scheduled to take place, May 4, with a buffet tiffin in honor of Captain Robert Dollar.

The new ball room of the Far Eastern hotel in Wing On's (Shanghai) was formally opened on the night of April 28, when upwards of a thousand guests, among whom were many foreigners, were in attendance.

Ferdinand Mayer, Councillor of the American Legation at Peking, departed from Peking April 28, *en route* to Washington, D. C., preparatory to taking up his new post as Councillor in the American Legation in Canada.

The alumni of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri will assemble at Columbia, Mo., May 10, in connection with Journalism Week. Prominent newspaper men from all parts of the United States will be in attendance.

F. E. Nobes of the buying department of the Buick Motor Co., Flint, Michigan, was in Shanghai during the week, in the course of an extensive tour of the Far East, which includes the Straits, Dutch East Indies, India and Indo-China.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol and staff sailed on the flagship U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* for Japan during the week, whence after a stay of several days the *Pittsburgh*, which is accompanied by several destroyers, will proceed to ports in North China.

Dr. T. Z. Koo, associate general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s of China, returned during the week from a six- weeks' trip to North China, among the places visited being Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, Kirin and other cities in Manchuria.

Cornell S. Franklin, American attorney in Shanghai has formed a partnership with Fleming and Allman, American attorneys with offices in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building. The new style of the firm will be Fleming, Franklin and Allman. The firm will continue as attorneys and counsellors for the Soviet Government and trade organizations in Shanghai.

The Nationalist government has made a request to mission hospitals for assistance in caring for those wounded in the warfare now going on. A request was particularly made for surgeons to proceed to Hsuchowfu at the Nationalist government's expense. The telegram making the request was sent from Nanking to James L. Maxwell, executive secretary of the China Medical Association, and to Dr. W. L. New, in Shanghai.

The death occurred in California April 25 of Mrs. W. J. Drummond of the Presbyterian Mission at Nanking. Her husband, the Rev. W. J. Drummond, is at present at sea, having sailed for San Francisco recently in response to a cablegram announcing the serious illness of his wife. The late Mrs. Drummond came to China in 1889 as Frances Lane. She is survived by a daughter, Ellen, engaged in missionary work at Nanking and by a son and two daughters living in the United States.

Judge Milton D. Purdy will proceed May 12 to Tientsin where a sitting of the U. S. Court for China will be held. Among the cases to be heard at Tientsin are actions against Lam, Glines & Co., Inc., by the American Chinese Co., E. C Peters & Co., and Siemssen & Co.

A dinner was given in honor of Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, by P. K. Chu, general secretary of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, at the China United Apartment Restaurant April 20. A distinguished gathering of guests was in attendance.

Rev. Carleton Lacy, secretary of the American Bible Society of Shanghai, has been assigned a missionary fellowship in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. The other fellowships were assigned, three to Japan, one to Persia and one to Brazil.

William S. Fleming, Shanghai attorney, accompanied by his brother C. E. Fleming, general agent for the Western Pacific Railway in California, will depart to-day *via* Siberia for a trip to the United States. Mr. Fleming plans to be absent from Shanghai about five months.

Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Sims arrived in Shanghai from the United States last week and proceeded to Wuhu, where Mr. Sims is with the Standard Oil Co. Mrs. Sims before her marriage was Miss Virginia Posey; she visited Shanghai last autumn as the guest of Miss Lillian Mae Wilkinson.

News has been received in Shanghai that twenty apartments in a building adjacent to Union Theologicial seminary, which is located at Broadway and 120th street, New York City, are available for missionaries from China who are home on furlough. Detailed information concerning same can be secured by addressing the chairman of the Committee on Missionary apartments, at the above address.

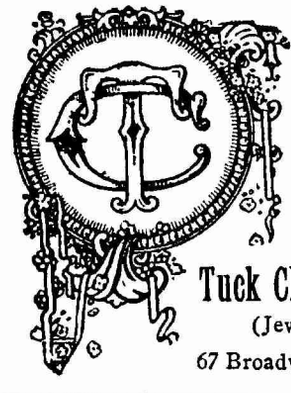
A meeting of the Society of the Friends of the Moslems in China was held May 1 in the Mission Building, Shanghai. The speakers were the Rev. T. Darlington, "Mohammedanism in Szechuan"; Miss S. J. Garland, "Use of Literature in Evangelization"; the Rt. Rev. J. Holden, M.A.,D.D., "Mohammedanism; in Kwangsi"; and Mr. I. Mason, "Hints to Friends of Moslems."

Glenn Babb, representative of the *Associated Press* of America in Peking, has been transferred to Tokyo and will depart for his new post on June 15. James Howe of the London office has been transferred to Peking in Mr. Babb's place and Victor G. Eubank, who has represented the *Associated Press* in Tokyo for several years, has been transferred to the San Francisco office.

Mrs. R. A. Curry and children departed for America last week to join Mr. Curry, who returned to the United States several months ago. Mr. Curry, who resided in Shanghai about ten years, carried on the profession of an architect, and prepared the plans for some of the leading buildings in Shanghai, including the American Club. Mr. Curry will engage in the lumber business in the United States.

Frank S. William, Registrar of the China Trade Act and United States Trade Commissioner, in charge of the Shanghai Office of the United States Department of Commerce, is departing from Shanghai on the s. s. Fausang on Sunday May 6, for a three weeks trip to North China. During Mr. Williams' absence the local office of the Department of Commerce will be in charge of Trade Commissioner, Miss A. Viola Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. John Y. Lee entertained Captain and Mrs. Robert Dollar at a tea party at their residence, 275 Yu Yuen road, Shanghai, Sunday April 29. Among the guests present were Dr. H. H. Kung, Nationalist Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and Mrs. Kung, and Dr. P. W. Kuo, Director of the China Institute in America, and S. U. Zau, vice-president of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s in China.



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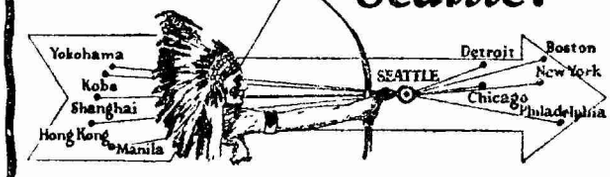

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Chen Li-kiang
陳 體 江

Mr. Chen Li-kiang, Commissioner of Education of Kiangsi province and a prominent member of the Government Committee of that province, is a native of Kiukiang, Kiangsi, where he was born in March 1896. He received his early education under private tutors. In the spring of 1910, he was admitted as a second-year student to the Intermediate School of William Nast College at Kiukiang. When the revolution broke out in 1911, he left school and joined the Student Army. Early in 1913, he re-entered William Nast College. After graduating from high school with honors in 1917, he entered the college where he studied for one year, but due to the sudden death of his father, he had to leave the college in his sophomore year and engage in teaching in order to support his family. He taught in the Kiangsi Normal School and later in William Nast College.

In the summer of 1922, he resigned from his teaching position and went to the United States where he entered DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1924 receiving the A. B. degree. In the fall of the same year, he entered the University of Chicago for post-graduate work in education, and received the A. M. degree in June, 1925. In response to a call from Wuchang University, he returned to China shortly and served as the professor of education in Wuchang University until the fall of 1927, when he was appointed as Commissioner of Education for Kiangsi, which position he still holds. Besides his interest in teaching, Mr. Chen has written two books and several pamphlets on the subjects of education and psychology, his most recent writings being two pamphlets entitled "Plans for the Reconstruction, Education of Kiangsi" and "Plans for Compulsory and Universal Education," both of which have attracted wide attention in educational circles in China.

General Cheng Chien
程 潛 字 頌 雲

Gen. Cheng Chien, Commander of the 6th National Revolutionary Army, and leading member of the so-called Kwangsi group in the Kuomintang Party, is a native of Liling, Hunan province, where he was born in 1881. He at first attended the Hunan Military Academy and then went to Japan where he studied at the Japanese Military Officer's Academy, specializing in cavalry tactics. Upon his return to China he joined the Bureau of Military Affairs in Hunan province. In 1916 he commanded a military organization known as the Ho-Kuo-Chun, which rebelled against Yuan Shih-kai when Yuan was trying to make himself emperor of China.

Gen. Cheng then went to Kwangtung province and in 1920 became assistant to the commander of the Kwangtung troops. In 1923 he served as secretary for military affairs under the Canton Generalissimo. When the anti-Northern expedition was organized at Canton in 1926, Gen. Cheng became commander of the 6th army corps and was in command of the Nationalist troops which captured Nanking in the spring of 1927. Although he was at first held responsible for the attack on the foreign consulates and missionaries at the time of the capture of Nanking, the blame was later placed upon the Communist elements in his army. In the autumn of 1927 he was chiefly responsible for the defeat of Gen. Tang Shen-tse, the Nationalist Commander at Hankow who was suspected of plotting with Marshal Chang Tso-ling for the overthrow of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. Cheng was also largely responsible for the defeat of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang in the summer of 1927 when that Northern commander attempted to return to power in the Lower Yangtsze. In the spring of 1928 Gen. Cheng Chien was appointed a member of the Hunan Provincial Government and is also a member of the Wu-Han branch of the Central Political Council.

Portuguese in China Now Lose Extraterritorial Rights

The Peking Government and the Nanking Government simultaneously notified the Portuguese Minister at Peking, April 28, that the Sino-Portuguese Commercial Treaty was terminated as of that date. General Huang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, in the course of his communication on the subject stated that the treaty had now completed its ten-year term for the fourth time; but present political, ecomomic and commercial conditions were not the same now as they were forty years ago and the Nationalist government proposed that the old treaty of 1887 should be annulled and a new treaty should be concluded on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

The effect of the above is that extraterritorial rights are taken from the Portuguese in China, of whom by far the greater number live in Shanghai.

Many Death Sentences Passed but Few Are Executed

In letters made public last week, but written in March, Sterling Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, addressing E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General and Senior Consul, made a request that strong representations be made to the Nationalist authorities requesting that a time limit be set in which the Provincial Government at Nanking shall either approve or remit for re-hearing decisions given by the Provisional Court in Shanghai and that when a re-hearing is ordered adequate reasons shall be stated.

Mr. Fessenden stated that under existing conditions the Provincial government was in a position to discredit the Provisional Court and in the meantime crime was greatly on the increase in the Foreign Settlement.

The Provisional Court, Mr. Fessenden stated, came into being on January 1, 1927. Between that date and November 30, 1927, it sentenced 7 persons to death. Following the promulgation of the Bandit Law on December 6, 1927, 33 death sentences were passed in December, 7 in January and 13 in February. No death sentence had been passed during April. Of these 60 cases, 59 had been referred to the Kiangsu Provincial Government in accordance with the terms of Article 2 of the Rendition Agreement. In only one case had a death sentence been ordered for "reasons" of a vague and frivolous nature having little or no bearing on the case. None of the remaining 48 cases has so far been returned.

Chinese Architects Invited To Compete on Columbus Memorial Design

The Pan-American Union of Washington, D. C., has sent an invitation to Chinese architects to submit designs for a Columbus Memorial Lighthouse to be constructed at Santo Domingo the capital of the Dominican Republic, West Indies Islands. Copies of correspondence between the Santo Dominican Government and the Pan-American Union and Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, state that prizes for accepted designs will amount to G.$56,000, which amount has been contributed by the Dominican Government. The promoters of the competition state that they are especially anxious to interest Chinese architects in offering designs and that the time limit for receiving designs has been extended for this purpose.

The decision to erect a memorial lighthouse at Santo Domingo was made at the Fifth International Conference of American States which was held in Santiago, Chile in 1923 when it was decided to erect such a monument in honor of Columbus the discoverer of America in 1492. Those desiring to enter the competition have been urged to write to Albert Kelsey, care of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. for a copy of a publication giving details and instructions regarding the competition. Copies of letters from Dr. Sze, the Chinese Minister in Washington and also from Frank Kellogg, Secretary of State, have been received in Shanghai urging Chinese architects to enter the competition.

Kuomintangist Cables Senator Borah About Japanese Intervention

United States Senator Wm. E. Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, received a cablegram on April 25 from W. F. Ting, who stated he represented the Kuomintang in expressing opposition to the intervention of Japanese troops in Shantung province. A copy of the telegram appeared in the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo on Friday, April 27, it having been cabled to Tokyo from the *Advertiser's* Washington correspondent. The telegram condemned in strong words Japan's dispatch of 5,000 troops to Shantung when the Nationalist troops were "victoriously marching northward" and characterized the Japanese army movements as "unwarranted and with the intentions of the Devil." The writer of the cable called the Japanese action a violation of international law. A similar message was also sent by Mr. Ting to Congressman Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The messages were released to the American press and were said to have received considerable attention.

Disappearance of Shanghai Vice Consul Wilson

Walter B. Wilson, United States Vice Consul in Shanghai, who lived at the Astor House, left his room shortly before 7 a.m., Monday, April 30, and has not been seen since. Letters written to colleagues at the Consulate and to intimate friends, contained farewell messages and indicated that he was suffering from mental depression. Mr. Wilson is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Greenville, October 15, 1884.

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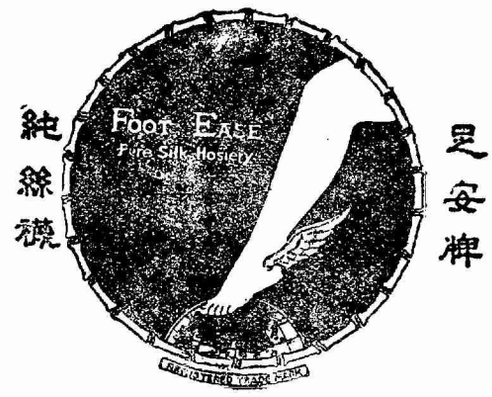

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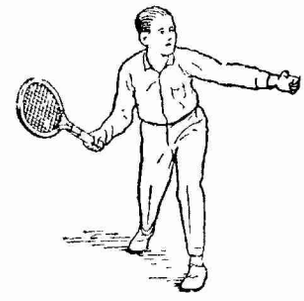

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Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang Occupy Shantung

BY J. B. P.

If the Japanese intervention in Shantung Province and the occupation of the Shantung Railway were for the purpose of delaying the Nationalist advance and giving Marshal Chang Tso-ling another lease of life as the dictator of the Peking Government, the plan apparently has failed for latest reports indicate that Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung, has fallen to the Nationalist forces under Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang and that practically the entire province is now controlled by the Nationalist forces.

Tsinanfu Occupied on April 29

Although reports are still conflicting it is more or less definitely established that the Shantung Capital was evacuated by the forces of Sun Chung-fang and Chang Chung-chang on April 29, the evacuation being necessary following the cutting of the Tsinan-Tsingtao or Shantung Railway by Chiang Kai-shek's forces on the preceding day, April 28 at the town of Minghsui which is located some fifty miles eastward of Tsinan. The Japanese *Toho* report telling of the cutting of the railway stated that the act was committed by local *tufei* or bandits, but later reports stated that they were Nationalist troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, which had reached the railway by an encircling movement from Taianfu which is located a short distance southward of the Shantung Capital.

As soon as the Northern commanders in Tsinanfu learned of the cutting of the railway, they dispatched a force of 3,000 men to the scene on special trains, but this was ambushed and defeated and forced to retreat along the railway toward Tsingtao. The Nationalist victory at this point was shortly followed up by further defeats of the Northern troops just south of Tsinanfu by Chiang Kai-shek's troops, which in turn was followed by the evacuation of the Northern forces, one report stating that Gen. Chang Chung-chang had fled to Tientsin but nothing being stated regarding the whereabouts of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang (left) and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commanders of the Nationalist forces in Shantung Who Have Achieved a Decisive Victory over the Northern Commanders, Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang, Operating in that Area.

The Cooperation of Feng and Chiang

In view of editorials and news reports which recently appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper in Shanghai to the effect that Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek were working at cross purposes in their drive on Peking, the following interview with Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Nanking Government, which appeared in the *Shanghai Times* on Tuesday, May 1, is of special interest at this time.

"Declaring that he wished to "dissipate once for all" the rumors which have been circulated in Shanghai recently regarding rivalries between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsaiang, Mr. Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government stated this morning that Generals Feng and Chiang are cooperating and have been cooperating since the beginning of the present campaign. Mr. Tong's interview was with a foreign correspondent, who explained that considerable uneasiness had been produced in both foreign and Chinese circles by reports that the Generalissimo of the Nationalist forces and the leader of the Kuominchun were not playing the game and that each was trying to double-cross the other in the drive on Peking.

"Mr. Tong, who was previously chief of the diplomatic bureau under Feng-Yu- hsiang at Chengchow, Honan province, explained that the rumors regarding lack of cooperation between Feng and Chiang probably had their foundation in the fact that Feng's cavalry corps had preceded Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's infantry forces into several towns in Shantung province, particularly Tientsin, Yenchowfu and Tianfu. The reason for this should be apparent to anyone familiar with military tactics, declared Mr. Tong, who explained that Marshal Feng is using in the Shantung campaign a large force of so-called Mohammedan cavalry which has been brought up to the front from the plains of Shensi and Kansu. The cavalry operates ahead of the infantry and clears the field. Owing to the disorganization and retreat of the Northern "militarists" Mr. Tong stated that on several occasions Feng's cavalry had been able to rout the enemy and actually capture several hours ahead, and in the case of Tianfu, several days before Gen. Chiang's slower-moving infantry could come up and occupy the places.

"In the case of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province, Feng's cavalry actually entered the city several days ago, which led to the premature reports that Tsinan had been captured. What actually happened, according to Mr. Tong, was that Marshal Feng's cavalry had advanced too far ahead of the infantry regiments commanded by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the result was that they did not have sufficient force to hold Tsinanfu and had to fall back awaiting the arrival of Chiang's infantry. This enabled the Northern or Chihli-Shantung troops in the vicinity of Tsinanfu to reorganize. Now, however, Gen. Chiang's forces are advancing and in Mr. Tong's opinion Tsinanfu should fall to the Nationalists within a few days.

"Mr. Tong, in the course of the interview, paid his respects to certain persons and interests in Shanghai who took advantage of the apparent divergence of views between Generals Chiang and Feng to spread rumors detrimental to the Nationalist cause. He stated that several weeks prior to the beginning of the present Nationalist drive against Marshal Chang Tso-ling, Gen. ChiangKai-shek went to Honan Province and had a long conference with Marshal Feng at which time they mapped out the present campaign and particularly their method of cooperating with each other. Shortly after this interview Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang gave out an interview to the Chinese

press in which he explained that orders had been issued to his subordinates in the Kuominchun, that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was the Commander-in-Chief of the combined Nationalist forces and this included the Kuominchun armies and that everybody, including Feng Yu-hsiang himself were to take orders from the "Generalissimo" Chiang Kai-shek. Recently Generals Feng and Chiang held another conference at Yenchow, Shantung, where a temporary revision of the previous military plans were discussed, the reason being the new situation created by the dispatch of Japanese troops to Tsinanfu.

"In answer to the question as to what Feng and Chiang propose to do in the event they are able to capture Peking, Mr. Tong stated that this was a matter for the Nationalist Government to decide, but that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had recommended a national conference to be participated in by all branches of the Kuomintang including the generals of the various armies such as Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and so on, but that since this was a matter for the Government to decide, he was not in a position to discuss the question. As for the present the major objective is to eradicate the Northern warlords in order that a National platform for the remaking of China can be bronght into being" was Mr. Tong's final statement."

The Japanese Position in Shantung

The dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung Province is discussed in the editorial columns of this week's issue of *The Review*, but since that was written it has been reported that the Japanese have decided to evacuate all Japanese women and children from Tsinanfu owing to the precarious position in which the Japanese were placed by the cutting of the Shantung Railway and the occupation of the Shantung Capital by the Nationalist forces. Events have shown that Baron Tanaka's intervention in Shantung has probably damaged Japanese interests and prestige most seriously with the Chinese people generally, for while the Japanese claimed that their intervention was for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of their nationals, the Chinese people generally believe that it was for the purpose of assisting the Northern militarist Marshal Chang Tso-ling. Japan thus suffers in lost prestige and succeeding events have shown that Tanaka would have succeeded better if he had heeded the suggestions in the Japanese press that the money expended on the dispatch of troops would have been better spent had it been used to evacuate all Japanese from interior Shantung to Tsingtao where they could have been protected by a comparatively small force of Japanese marines landed from the gunboats.

Many Missionaries Remain at Posts in Shantung

A correspondent at Tsingtao states that the following missionaries in the Shantung war area are remaining at their posts, despite Consular instructions to leave:

Rev. L. E. Osborn, Nazarene Mission, Chaocheng; Rev. and Mrs. Schrag, Mennonite Mission, Tsoachowfu; Rev. Balzer, Mennonite Mission, Shanhsien; Rev. C. W. Eames, Northern Presbyterian Mission, Tsining; Rev. and Mrs. Hayes, Northern Presbyterian Mission, Tenghsien; Rev. J. Wellington and G. E. Sibley, Church of England, Taian.

Sister Lima, who is of Irish descent and hails from Boston, being the only American Roman Catholic sister in Shantung, is living with the German order of Servants of the Holy Ghost at Yenchowfu.

About 50 German Catholic priests, sisters, and lay brothers, are located in the war area. Part of their support is derived from America, the head cloister being at Tiffany, Ill.

Japanese Naval Squadron Visits Shanghai

The Japanese Training Squadron, under the command of Vice Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, consisting of the two first-class coast defence-ships *Izumo* (flagship) and *Yagamo*, arrived in Shanghai April 29. The Japanese naval officers exchanged calls with the commanders of other nationalities during the day. The squadron was met on arrival by Japanese Consul-General Yada and representatives of the Japanese navy here.

SHIRTS & PYJAMAS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES JOHN DOUGHTY,
Plaintiff,
vs
FLORENCE GARDNER DOUGHTY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3058
Civil No. 1287

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April, 13, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 12th day of April, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 13th day of April, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on April 12, 1928, Charles John Doughty, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was residing at Baguio, Philippine Islands, nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during the last six months prior to April 12th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 12th day of April, 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

April 24—Dr. C. T. Wang, director-general of Lung-Hai railway and president of National Road Construction Ass'n petitions Nanking Government Council for use of war prisoners on construction of roads from Nanking to Ishing and Hangchow —Taian capture confirmed—Fengtien troops withdraw from Shansi in order to oppose Feng Yu-hsiang—Chang Tso-ling orders more troops down from Manchuria to stem Nationalist advance—Troops from Hunan under Gen. Yeh Chi reach Changchow on Northern advance—More Japanese warships arrive at Tsingtao—*Ta Chung* agency report states another nation-wide anti-Japanese agitation likely—Feng Yu-hsiang invents new Nationalist slogan, "Twenty Bullets to the Great Wall"—American and British gunboats concentrate in North for protection of their nationals, British at Liukungtao and Americans at Tsingtao and Chefoo—Tianfu entered by Gen. Sun Liang-chen while two brigades of Nationalist troops under. Gen. Ho Yao-tsu also enter city—Fengtien troops suffer heavy losses in fighting with Feng Yu-Hsiang's forces on Kin-Han line—Kiangsu provincial authorities begin distribution of $800,000 famine fund in Northern Kiangsu and southern Shantung—Anti-Communist demonstrations in Changsha—Feeling of uneasiness prevails in Peking.

April 25—Japanese *Toho* report from Tokyo states that conditions of great confusion prevail in Tsinan where hundreds of disorganized troops from Sun Chuan-fang's army are collecting to the number of 5,000 and that conditions are congested on the Shantung railway owing to the great number of refugees; Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang are reported in Tsinan—*Toho* agency issues official report giving copies of notes exchanged between Japan and the Peking Government regarding the Shantung intervention—Japanese report from Peking states that Nationalist troops are rapidly approaching Tsinan; reported in Shanghai that Tsinan has been captured by the Nationalists and that Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan fang have fled to Tsingtao, but report unconfirmed—Another *Toho* report from Peking states that vanguards of the Nationalists troops have reached the Shantung Railway west of Tsinan but were dispersed by 1,000 Northern troops—Peking report states that Sino-Japanese treaty negotiations have been postponed for another three months—Chang Tso-ling becomes panicky and orders all available troops to Peking from Manchuria—Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang—Nationalist agency, *Kuo Min*, states Tsinanfu captured by Nationalist troops under Gen. Sun Liang-chen; Chiang Kai-shek officially reports capture of Tsinanfu—Nationalist report claims capture of 30,000 rifles and 80 field guns from Chang Chung-chang and 30,000 rifles and 30 field guns from Sun Chuan-fang—Feng Yu-hsiang removes his headquarters from Lanfeng to Sinhsiang since occupation of western Shantung—Tan Yen-kai reports to Nanking Government Council that Generals Li Chung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi are sending large army to Northern front—Kao Bin-fong of Ministry of Industry appointed member of political committee in war zone—Government Council recommands suitable honors for those gaining special distinction in Northern fighting and also for those who have been killed—Government military Council asks Military Council to appoint Gen. Hung Chao-hsiung commander of the 15th army; was formerly active in suppressing Communists at Canton—Yang Chuan appointed vice-chancellor of National University Council at Nanking—Gen. Chen Ta-chun, commander of the gendarmerie at Shanghai forbids occupation of public buildings by his troops—Nationalist navy establish practice flying field at Pukow-Nanking Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Interior hold joint conference to consider revision of China's nationality law—*Ta Chung* agency claims Northerners have lost 50,000 men in Shantung—Wu-Han announces dispatch of 80,000 troops to Northern front—*Ta Chung* agency alleges Chang Tso-ling is remitting $500,000 in silver daily to Mukden and Dairen—*Ta Chung* report states that Nationalist "Ironsides" troops made remarkable record in Shantung capturing 23,000 rifles from the Northerners—Honan provincial government forbids foot-binding—Alleged Communist leader Yu Ku-yu arrested and executed at Chungking—Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting recruit new soldiers at Paotingfu and move 8th and 10th Fengtien armies to Kin-Han-line—Nanking municipality orders city "clean-up" —Shanghai merchants and bankers send silver to Shantung to stabilize conditions—Shanghai municipality announces that on May 1 it will take over the administration of 17 towns and villages in the Shanghai area, the government to be incorporated in the administration of "Greater Shanghai."

April 26—General Saito leading 618 Japanese troops arrives at Tsinanfu from Tsingtao--Chinese renew agitation at Foochow against Japanese Shantung intervention—Japanese report dated April 25 states Pan Fu, Peking premier arrived at Tsinanfu and holds conference with Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang and urges Chang Chung-chang to evacuate the province leaving the defense of Tsinan to Sun—Feng Yu-hsiang's cavalry which captured Taian, reported repulsed by Northern troops at Taian according to *Toho* report—*Kuo Min* report Nanking states definitely that Nationalists have captured Tsinan and that part of the Nationalist vanguard has crossed the Yellow River—Gen. Sung Chi-yuan, commander of the 4th route army announces his arrival at Tungkwan in Shansi for advance on North—Nanking Central Political Council adopts regulations for arbitration of disputes between capital and labor—Chu Chi-hua, commissioner of civil affairs in Chekiang province orders investigation regarding foreign land holdings in his area—National Students Association issues orders to branches throughout country to consider plans for breaking off economic relations with Japan—Nationalist Government appoints 39 new magistrates to function in Chihli and Shantung provinces following occupation of those areas by Nationalist troops—*Kuo Wen* report states Nationalists are rapidly pressing on Techow to prevent Fengtien from reorganizing—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, in command of 26th Nationalist army is attempting to cut Kiachow-Tsinan railway at Weihsien—Amoy report states that four Japanese and five Formosans arrested for attempting to smuggle goods without passes—Peking report states that new treaty between China and French Indo-China shortly to be signed—Hsu Shi-ying, chairman of Nationalist Famine Relief Committee departs for famine area—Ho Yu-shu appointed head of department of agriculture and mining for Kiangsu provincial government.

April 27—Pan Fu, Peking Premier returns to Peking after conference with Generals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang in Tsinanfu—Peking Bond Exchange suspends in protest against Chang Tso-ling's tax of $3 on each $10,000 bond transaction—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek enters walled city of Chufu in Northern advance—Japanese *Toho* report from Tsinan states Northerners are entirely without fighting spirit and that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is concentrating 50,000 troops on the Tientsin-Pukow line at Ningyan, Tamenkow and Tungping for advance on Northern position at Chiehshou, a short distance south of Tsinan; Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang go to front from Tsinan—Peking report again states that Chang Chung-chang will go to Tientsin leaving Sun Chuan-fang in Shantung and also in command of Chang Ching-yao's troops—Chinese merchants in Canton and Hongkong boycott Japanese firms over Shantung intervention; large mass-meetings in Hankow protest Japanese intervention—Japanese report from Peking claims that Chang Tso-ling is not carrying out agreement with Japanese in reference to Manchurian railway question and hints at further strong action—Hwang Fu, Nationalist Foreign Minister again protests Japanese intervention—*Kuo Min* report states that Nationalists have cut the Shantung Railway at Changtien—Feng Yu-hsiang reports capture of Kashien and Kaoping; also reported that "plain clothes men" from Shansi army have appeared near Peking walls—Standing Committee of Kuomintang recommends adoption of revised "capital and labor" regulations; also recommends changing regulations of Overseas Department; also adopts regulations for governing students organizations—Wunzu King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai recommends settlement of Atsuta Maru Case claims by arbitration; case involves sinking of Chinese river steamer by Japanese ship resulting in loss of 300 Chinese lives—Party training Committee of Kuomintang decides to call general meeting of all Shanghai public organizations to consider Japanese intervention in Shantung —Nationalists decide to declare termination of Sino-Portugese treaty—Department of Agriculture appoints Pan Chang-yen and Liu Lin-shu superintendents of Anhwei colleries and directs them to make plans for enlarged output—Nanking decides to install wireless telephones in the government offices—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang of Nationalist Navy

(Continued on page 303)

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A Supplement to

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

(Now in Publication)

The *China Weekly Review* takes pleasure in announcing that there is now in course of publication a supplement to the well-known publication, *Who's Who In China,* which will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

The supplement will be of special interest in that it will contain the pictures and biographies of most of the new political, military, professional and business leaders who have appeared on the scene in China since the publication of the 1926 volume of *Who's Who In China.* There will also be included the pictures and biographies of many Chinese educational and other professional leaders who have become prominent in recent years and whose biographies did not appear in the 1926 volume.

Owing to the large number of requests which have been received for this book, it will be necessary for persons desiring copies to place advance subscriptions in order for the publishers to determine the number of copies to be printed.

The price of the Supplement will be $2.50 but for those desiring both the Supplement and the original *Who's Who In China,* the price for both books will be $8. The 1926 edition of *Who's Who In China,* which contains the pictures and biographical sketches of practically all of the prominent political, professional and leaders of China, is an indispensable book for all who are interested in China beause the book contains not only the pictures and biographical sketches of Chinese leaders in all fields of endeavor, but also much historical material which is of particular value at this time.

.....*Use this blank form*.....

The China Weekly Review
4 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

Enclosed please find my check (or postal money order) for $2.50 for the Supplement to *Who's Who In China,* which is to be published shortly.

Name .....

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Note: In case both the Supplement and the 1926 edition of *Who's Who In China* are desired, send $8 with this order.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Soviet Russia From 1917 to 1926

The Russian Revolution 1917—1926: Lancelot Lawton, Macmillan & Co., New York.

Much has been written about Soviet Russia in the past ten years but little is known. Because so much has been written under the stress of bitterness and intense feeling the world has not known what to accept as truth. This book by Lancelot Lawton gives an impression of fairness which makes the reader at least hope that he is getting something upon which he can rely. The author has lived in Russia and his wife, Lydia Alexandrovna, is a Russian whose knowledge covers a wide range of subjects, including a number of languages. This knowledge has been freely drawn upon in the preparation of his book and Mr. Lawton gives full credit to his wife for her help.

The two stages of the Russian Revolution are discussed—first Militant Communism which ended in "impoverishment, ruin, weariness and exhaustion"——second, Nationalism which still survives. The year which marks the transition from one to the other is 1921. During these first years the fanatical faith of the Bolsheviks in their idea, the frightful oppression of the peasantry and the dire poverty of the country headed the Revolution straight for disaster. The whole fabric of the State was in ruins and the people were broken in health and spirits. When conditions became unbearable the retreat from Communism began and what came to be known as the New Economic Policy was inaugurated. One step led to another and as some of the pressure which was strangling the life of the nation was gradually removed trade began to revive. "Thus after four years the Bolsheviks were driven to accept the system of State Capitalism which Lenin had advocated from the beginning."

The chapters analysing the characters of Lenin and Trotsky are illuminating. Of the former the author says "there was no contradiction in his character; it was dominated by the terrific sincerity of his purpose." There was a profound disagreement between the two leaders in their political ideas. The writer goes into this conflict at length as he considers it of great importance for the study of the past events and for speculation concerning the future——"for we must remember that the fate of the Russian Revolution has yet to be determined."

The account of family life in Russia today is not very cheering. The poverty and overcrowding make the situation seem rather hopeless but in spite of these drawbacks many are trying to preserve the finer things.

It is the same in education. The Bolsheviks talk much about education but the general economic collapse has made it impossible for them to carry out their ideas. The result is that illiteracy is increasing rather than decreasing. They had confidently expected that would be eliminated within ten years.

The final chapter is concerned mainly with the economic system of the Soviet State. The struggle going on today in Russia is between State Socialism and the small capitalist. The Bolsheviks hope that the New Ecomomic Policy will lead to complete Socialism which will in turn lead to perfect Communism. In the meantime the jungle methods prevail as they did under the old regime. B. M. P.

Morley in Chinese Style

"Translations from the Chinese," by Christopher Morley. Illustrations by Gluyas Williams. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

Dear reader, do not imagine that these are translations from the Chinese! Far be the thought! With reference to those few which may be considered as translations, the author himself says: "I am painfully aware that my knowledge of Chinese is rather rudimentary, based as it is largely on laundry slips. I cannot help having a suspicion that there are a great many of the 40,000 ideograms with which I am not sufficiently familiar. It is disconcerting when spending an evening translating the pearly and beautifully scalloped epigrams of No Sho (the young poet) or Mu Kow (his Excellency the Chancellor) or Po Lil Chile (?), to find that the character which I thought (by comparison with my codex of laundry slips) must mean "a pair of pyjamas", would, if so translated, give a regrettably intimate and informal tone to the verse....When in doubt as to the exact meaning of a phrase, I always translated it "a bowl of jade filled with the milk of the moonlight."

If, on the other hand, this really be the criterion, then it is clear that the translator either was not, in fact, often in doubt, or else (which seems more probable) that he has not many real translations. Indeed, if we read aright the author's palimpsest we find him with his own pen betraying himself:

"There is in each man's heart,
Chinese writing—
A secret script, a cryptic language:
The strange hieroglyphics of the spirit,
The study of this hidden language
Is what I call
Translation from the Chinese."

Christopher Morley in the character of the Old Mandarin is more piquant and loveable than ever. Sometimes there is an overtouch of seriousness:

"Even the collapse of the Woolworth Building
Would not placate the Law of Gravity."

But it is benignity and gentle satire which predominate. Of the former, there is one superb passage of restful conviviality:

"Be of good cheer, I said:
It is with me as with the great Flaubert
Who pernoctated in a cabbage patch
Noting down for purposes of literature,
The tincture of moonshine
On the leaves of the vegetables.
Even so I sacrifice myself for realism.
Tenderly they carried me in."

Of gentle satire, there is too much to quote. But just for the sake of its little reminiscence of China, perhaps the following will suffice:

"Poets seem to be much in demand.
Drawing room evenings, women's club meetings,
Literary luncheons, Chamber of Commerce dinners.
Wherever two or three sandwiches are gathered together
There is always a poet
Exchanging his "message"
For an equivalent bulk
Of chicken chow mien
And jellied sharks' fins.
All this is proof
Of a widespread hunger,
And not merely on the part of the poet."

J. D. M.

Navy Nine Trounces Shanghai Team in Baseball Game

In perfect weather a crowd of more than four thousand people witnessed the opening baseball game of the season at Pioneer Field in Shanghai, April 28, when the Community Chest was contested. The "All Fleet" U. S. Navy team won easily over the Shanghai All-Stars knocking out a score of 10 against the local team's 2. Admiral Bristol presented his own Cup to the winners, remarking that the best team had won.

The reason for the Navy winning was not far to seek. They had just come up from Hongkong and Manila where the season starts earlier, had lots of good practice, and were in excellent form, whereas the Shanghai team had only had "scrub" practice. The weakness of the Shanghai team was admitted by the local men from the start, so it was arranged that a number of U. S. Marines should take the places of the weaker members of the Shanghai team, but all to no avail.

The pitching for the Navy team by Teeter was superb, the Shanghai boys only hitting him for six. He struck out eight and let two walk to first base. Oscar Langley and Rube Seaton pitched for the Shanghai team, the former starting off badly by hitting a navy batter with a pitched ball in the first inning.

The Pittsburgh Band and the Fourth Marine Band furnished the music. It is needless to add that the Navy boys and the Marines did some vociferous "rooting" for their respective teams.

U. S. Consul-General Cunningham started the game by tossing the ball to Langley of the Fourth Marines, who pitched the first four innings for the Shanghai team.

When You Think of PAINT THINK OF CAMPBELL
H. B. Campbell
14 Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

(*Continued from page 300*)

sails North with crusiers Yungchi and Yingtuan—Nationalists decide to establish air base at Yanchow, Shantung—Shanghai Central Bank to shortly issue 10-cent notes, the rate being 12 for one silver dollar—Chekiang Provincial Government states it is safe for foreigners to visit summer resort at Mokanshan—Eight military trains loaded with Kirin and Heilungkiang troops arrive at "this side of the Wall" according to *Kuo Wen* report—Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-ling orders removal of families of Fengtien officers to Tientsin—*Kuo Wen* report states Chiang Kai-shek may shortly return to Nanking to discuss with Government the question of Japanese troops in Shantung—Nanking decides to remit $600,000 to Feng Yu-hsiang for purchase of new uniforms—Practically all foreigners excepting Japanese evacuate Tsinanfu; Japanese population reported at 2,200—Serious fire in Chungking, Szechuen causes loss of $10,000,000—Chang Tso-ling decides to concentrate 40,000 Fengtien troops at Techow.

April 28-29—*Toho* report from Tokyo states that full Japanese force arrives at Tsingtao, consisting 36th Brigade headquarters and whole of 45 Infantry Regiment, two squadrons of 6th Cavalry and Medical corps—Chang Tso-ling orders general attack on Feng Yu-hsiang and Shansi forces on Peking-Suiyuan, Peking-Hankow lines—Peking notifies Portugal of expiration of treaty—Peking forbids use of Japanese money in construction of Yingkow-Kaiping Railway on grounds that road is important part of China's national defense—Japanese training squadron consisting of two first-class coast defense ships, Izumo and Yagumo (9,800 tons) arrives at Shanghai for visit—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs notifies Japanese that it has complied fully with Japanese demands in respect to recent railway squabble in Manchuria—Party of 24 Chinese doctors graduates of Chekiang Provincial Medical Hospital visit Japan for two-weeks' trip of inspection as guests of Japanese Government—Nationalist troops under Chiang Kai-shek appear at Mingshui on Shantung railway and cut line; Northerners send 3,000 men to repair line from Tsinanfu—Hwang Fu, Nationalist Foreign Minister officially notifies Portugese of expiration of their treaty—Nanking Government Council recommends abolition of "tael" as currency unit and substitution of silver dollar and orders Ministry of Finance to draft regulations—Nanking Government launches new $10,000,000 loan based on stamp tax—Chiang Kai-shek confers with Feng Yu-hsiang at Lanfeng on Japanese intervention—Chiang Kai-shek goes to Hsuchowfu for conference with officials of Nanking Government—Gen. Huang Chao-hsiung at Canton, recently appointed commander of 15th army arrives at Kweilin to confer on reorganization of Kwangsi provincial government—Nationalist 13th army under Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui leaves Shanghai for front—Reported that Nationalists have captured 20 locomotives and 200 cars from Fengtien forces and transferred them to Pukow for troops transport—Chiang Kai-shek orders arrest of Li Kuo-tung, alleged agent of Chang Tso-ling in Shanghai—Representative of Chang Tso-ling's fleet arrives in Nanking to discuss terms of surrender, according to *Ta Chung* agency report—*Ta Chung* agency claims 200 Chinese merchants and students imprisoned in Moscow on "unknown" charge—Changchow Chamber of commerce recommends that business-day be limited to eight hours—Kiangsi provincial government prohibits wearing of long gowns by government employes—Nationalists transport 20 cars of captured rifles to Pukow from front—Ku Hung-ming, Chinese scholar at Peking reported seriously ill—Feng Yu-hsiang gives three of his leading generals presents of $10,000 each for recent victories over Fengtien—So-called "Big Sword" organization causes serious disturbances at Liyanghsien, Kiangsu—Gen. Li Tsung-jen at Hankow states that 5,500,000 rounds of ammunition sent Feng Yu-hsiang from Hanyang arsenal.

April 30—Japanese *Toho* message from Tsingtao states that all communications between Tsingtao and Tsinanfu have been interrupted since occupation of town of Mingshui on Shantung railway by Nationalists; Japanese women and children evacuated from town of Choutsun to Tsingtao leaving 20 civilians and 8 Japanese soldiers-Nationalists also occupy Lungshan on Shantung Railway; Nationalists occupy Kushan causing Northerners to fall back to Paimashan about 12 miles from Tsinan; believed Tsinan will fall to Nationalists shortly—Tide of battle continues against Northerners at Tsinan and rumored Chang Chung-chang has fled to Tientsin—4,000 Northern troops sent to Minghsui to repair Shantung Railway defeated by Nationalists and forced to retreat to Choutsun—Japanese report states force of Northernes are bottled up in Ichowfu in southeastern Shantung and since they have six months' provisions intend to hold the place—Nationalists *Kuo Min* report from Nanking states plain clothes soldiers have invaded Techow in Southern Chihli; also reported that plain clothes troops belonging to Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan have penetrated to Peking Walls and also are causing disturbances in Dolor and Jehol area northward of Peking—Nationalists capture Gen. Sun Dien-ying, division commander under Sun Chuan-fang and bring him to Nanking for court-martial—Nanking claims capture of two Northern airplanes at Yutai—Hwang Fu Nationalist Foreign Minister goes to Hsuchowfu for conference with Chiang Kai-shek—National Student Association at Nanking circulates propaganda favoring nation-wide-boycottt of Japanese goods—Canton message states Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops are to be sent to Northern front—Nationalist Government pays another interest installment on 2½ percent surtax bonds—*Ta Chung* agency reports capture of Tsinanfu—Chiang Kai-shek removes headquarters to Taianfu-Kiangsu Provincial Government Committee meets to consider bandit situation and orders long-distance telephones to connect all town and villages—Gen. Yu Yu-jen assumes office as director of Nationalist Government Audit Bureau—Shanghai Chinese city starts "city-wide sanitary campaign"—Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported to have reached agreement with American Consul-General for appointment of Commission to assess Nanking damages to American property resulting from Nanking incident last year—Gen. Chien Ta-chun, commander of Shanghai-Woosung Garrison prohibits strikes in factories or schools also distribution of unauthorized handbills—Count de Martel, French Minister in Peking departs on home leave—Order restored in Nantungchow, Kiangsu following mutiny of troops—Generals Cheng Chien, Bei Tsung-chi and Li Tsung-jen at Hankow ask for $2,000,000 loan for financing cost of their troops in Northern campaign.

May 1—*Toho* dispatch from Tsinan states Nationalist troops entered Tsinanfu, the first to enter city being 3rd division of 10th Nationalist army numbering 1,000 men—Report from Tsingtao states Japanese consular officials at Tsingtao with staff officers proceeded to Changtien and prevailed upon the Nationalist troops to repair the railway and permit the Japanese troops to proceed to Tsinanfu—Earlier report from Peking by *Toho* agency states that Northerners forced to evacuate Tsinan on account of the cutting of Shantung railway by the Nationalists at Minghsui and a strong attack launched at Chiehshou which cut off the retreat of the Northerners causing disorganized retreat to mountainous area to south and west of Tsinan; much looting by Northern troops in Tsinan vicinity—Japanese report from Peking states that Peking Government has ratified the Manchurian railway agreement with the Japanese; Chinese report stated agreement contains eight articles which virtually places the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Line in control of the newly constructed Chinese lines—Train service at Peking and Tientsin practically suspended because of transport of Fengtien troops to Techow; strict martial law in Peking—Chang Tso-ling withdraws Kirin and Jehol armies from northern Shansi and Suiyuan area to defend his position at Peking—Ku Hung-ming noted old-time Chinese scholar dies in Peking—*Kuo Min* agency issues full report and description of capture of Tsinanfu—*Kuo Min* report alleges Japanese troops attempt to block Nationalist advance by controlling the Shantung Railway—Nanking reports that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops under Gen. Sun capture Shunteh on Kin-Han Line with more than 5,000 Fengtien troops and large stocks of ammunition—Nationalists claim capture of Tsinan has thrown Peking into confusion with many officials flocking out of the city to Tientsin and Mukden—Nanking grants French permission to fly certain airplanes over Chinese territory—Hanyang Arsenal sends more supplies to Feng—Strict martial law in Shanghai area on account of fear of Communist trouble on Labor Day—Canton Government proposes $30,000,000 loan to connect the branches of the Canton-Hankow Railway—National Students Association announces that boycott of Japanese goods is to start on May 5 and all Chinese merchants are being notified—Nationalists capture more railway cars and locomotives from retreating Fengtien forces—Chiang Kai-shek removes his headquarters to Tsinanfu for next stage of Northern campaign.

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TRICOLINE SHIRTINGS
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Dr. Seymour Shot By Southern Soldiers

Dr. Walter F. Seymour, who was shot dead by a Chinese soldier at Tsining, Shantung province, last week, was born in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in 1862. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin also of Northwestern University Medical and came to China in 1893 as a Presbyterian medical missionary, having been connected with the Tengchow station in Shantung, during the first twenty-five years. In 1918 Dr. Seymour was transferred to Tsining where he carried on extensive hospital work, although handicapped by having to use Chinese buildings.

Dr. Seymour was married in 1864 to Mary Gochenour, who was a deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church serving in China. In addition to the widow, Dr. Seymour is survived by a daughter, Ida, living in Chicago and a son, Walter, who is serving an interneship near Chicago, preparatory to following the same profession as his father.

News dispatches received in Shanghai during the week stated that Dr. Seymour was shot by one of a group of Southern soldiers because they objected to his having accommodated Northern soldiers.

News from another source states that Dr. Seymour was shot through the heart by a soldier of General Feng's army because he tried to prevent soldiers entering the Girls' School, situated in the eastern suburb.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 19	Sale Price Apr. 26th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % Apr. 26th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	111⅜	111¼	7.03
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102⅝	102⅝	6.70
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	100½	100½	5.96
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99⅞	99⅞	7.01
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104	104	6.58
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	88	87¼	6.16
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107⅜	107⅞	6.33
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	101¼	101	6.91
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102½	102	6.80
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	105⅛	105	6.51
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	100	100	6.50
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	—	not quoting	
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	102	102	6.26
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100⅞	100⅞	7.41
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	101	101	6.89
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	96	97	7.22
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum. Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	110	110	6.36
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	99	99½	7.04
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	—	975	2.05
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	107⅛	107⅛	6.92
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	81½	81½	4.91
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield.....					6.90
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957		99⅞	6.54
City of Budapest.....	6	June 1, 1962		90	6.75

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

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First Floor

NEW STOCK ARRIVED

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44-384

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 2, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since this day last week the price of Bar Silver in London has advanced 26 11/16d. for spot and to 26 11/16d. per ounce for two months forward delivery, a rise of 2/16d. for both spot and forward deliveries. The official T/T rate on London has been raised to 2/7 1/2d.

Local operators have shown great activity and sales of Gold Currencies have, in the aggregate, reached to a very large amount, It is said that the over-sold position is somewhere between the equivalent of £4,000,000., and £4,500,000. A very fair demand for T/T has been in evidence throughout the week, but export paper has been almost negligible.

A weaker tone has been apparent to-day and at the close of the market the best rates available were as follows, T/T on London 2/7 1/4d., on New York 64 1/8, Yen 74.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls.49,944,000 a decrease of Tls. 3, 587,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 90,560,000 an increase of $ 1,210,000

Estimated value Tls. 115,147,000 as against Tls. 135,896,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for April.	Thurs. April26	Friday Apr. 27	Sat. Apr.28	Monday Apr. 30	Tuesday May 1	Wednesday May 2
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*openin* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T London	2/6.841	2/7	2/7	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 13/16	2/6 15/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4
T/T India	171.272	172 1/4	172 1/4	173 1/2	173 1/2	175	175
T/T France	1,594,091	1600	1600	1615	1615	1625	1625
T/T N. Y.	62.681	63	63	63 1/8	63 1/8	64 •	64
T/T Demand		63 1/8	63 1/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	64 1/8	64 1/8
T/T Hamburg		263 3/4	263 3/4	265 1/2	265 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/2
T/T H'kong	79.330	79 1/4	79	79	78 3/8	78 3/4	78 5/8
T/T Japan	76.116	75 3/8	75 3/8	74 5/8	74 7/8	74 1/4	74
T/T Batavia	155.364	156 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/8
T/T Straits	90.318	89 3/4	89 3/4	89	89	88 1/4	88 1/4
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.841	2/9 2/9 1/8	2/9 2/9 1/8	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9 5/16	2/9 1/4	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 5/8	2/9 3/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.153			2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 11/16	2/9 11/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,664,091	1670	1670	1685	1685	1695	1695
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.056	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	67 3/8	67 3/8
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66 7/8	66 7/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 7/8	67 7/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	Apr. 1	Apr. 2
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 9/16	26 1/2	26 11/16	26 11/16	26 13/16	26 13/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57 3/8	G.$.57 3/8	G. $. 58	G. $. 58 1/8	G.$.58 1/2	G. $.58 1/2
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 364.90	Tls. 362.60	Tls. 361.10	Tls. 358.70	Tls. 360.10	Tls. 360
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.00	110.90	110.00	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100....	72.7	72.6875	72.7	72.6375	72.65	72.5875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	1%	1%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	2%	2 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 487⅞
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0½
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 9/32